The Centre Reporter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

AN EFFORT TO UNITE THE SILVER ELEMENT.

The Leaders Conferring With the Intent to Prevent a Division of Forces.—It Would Mean a Victory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—If the silver forces of the country are thoroughly united, they can win. That has been admitted by anti-silver men. If the silver forces are not united, it will not be the fault of the men who are at the head of the National Committees of the three parties which advocated the free coinage of silver in the last National Campaign. As a result of a number of conferences between Chairman Jones, of the Democratic National Committee; Chairman Butler, of the Populist National Committee, and Chairman Towne, of the silver Republican National Committee, a joint address to the friends of silver has been prepared and will be widely circulated, with a view to securing cooperative action in every Congressional District in which there are organizations of two or more of these parties, in this year's campaign. In other words, the object is to secure the election of a silver representative in every Congressional district which has a majority of silver voters. If the spirit of this address is accepted and put into practical effect by the voters, there is no doubt that a majority of the next House will be silver men.

The long and determined fight in the Fifty-third Congress over the attempt to stop speculating on options may be renewed, as representative Sullivan, of Mo., has introduced an anti-option bill along about the same lines as the old Hatch bill that was defeated after a long and costly struggle in which all the stock and grain exchanges of the country united to fight the bill.

Enough lies to fill a big book have been printed about the selection of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, all of them with one tendency—an effort to make it appear that a plot existed to elect an anti-silver Chairman to this Committee. Such talk was, of cource, ridiculous to those who knew the facts, although it may have gulled some others. There has been no plot and the method by which members of the Committee are selected are such that any plot would be next to impossible. With the exception of a member from Tenn., all of the members of the Committee have been selected, and this week a Chairman and Secretary will be elected, and there is not the slightest doubt that both will be pronounced silver men. Instead of silver having been weakened on the Committee it has really been strengthened. Senator Gray, of Delaware, who was a member of the old Committee, was not selected the new one, solely because of his repudiation of the Chicago platform. In his place Senator Rawlins, of Utah, was selected, and there is surely not a stronger silver man in either branch of Congress than he is. Another new member of the Committee is Senator Cockrell, of Mo., whose pronounced silver views are known all over the country. Senators Mitchell, of Wis., Murphy, of N. Y., and Smith, of N. J., who were on the old Committee, were selected for the new Committee. They are not silver men personally, but their party loyalty caused them to support Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform, and there was no just reason why they should be slighted by being left off.

Nearly everybody in Congress expects that a crisis will be reached in Cuban matters in a very short time. Those riots in Havana will force the hand of this government if they continue. The Senate has asked Mr. McKinley to inform it what, if any, preparations have been made to protect Americans and American interests in Cuba, and if the answer is'nt speedily forthcoming or is'nt satisfactory, there is likely to be a circus in the Senate. In the House, the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was postponed from last week, when it was ready, for fear that the Cuban speeches certain to be made upon it would create so much excitement that the House might get away from the Czar and rush that Morgan belligerency resolution through.

Senator Wolcott's speech would have greatly surprised the average Senator had it not been known ever since Senator Chandler stated that it was Mr. McKinley's intention to send that International Bimetallic Commission to Europe again, that the McKinley program included an attempt to make that old international bimetallism will 'o the wisp help the Republicans in the coming Congressional Campaign. Of course, it was somewhat disappointing to Senator Wolcott's silver friends that he should have lent himself to this program, but he has probably been caught by the glitter of patronage, big chunks of which Mr. McKinley has placed at his disposal right along.

The opponents of annexation start into the second week's debate of the Hawaiian treaty by the Senate with more confidence than is displayed by its advocates. In fact, so confident are they of having votes enough to defeat ratification, that they are said to be willing to have a vote taken at any time that the other side may agree upon.

TRIUMPHANT BOODLE.

Mark Hanna has again proved himself a good "business man." After a hard and personally conducted fight he has secured the "delivery of the goods" he had bought. He was yesterday elected Senator from Ohio for seven years.

This result is the most shameless and scandalous triumph of corruption ever known in our political history. Seven Republican members of the Legislature united in charging bribery upon Hanna and his agents and in demanding an investigation of the charges. Five of these pledged themselves to vote for Hanna, in spite of their determined opposition to his election, if the charges of bribery were shown to be untrue. Yet by a single vote in joint session the demand was ignored and the great boodler was elected.

It was a fitting climax to this brazen performance that the Republican members, who had to be kept under guard to insure their "staying bought" joined in singing "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," when the infamy was consummated! Smug hypocrisy and Pharisaic plutocracy, as represented in the Ohio Republicanism of which McKinley and Hanna are perfect types, touched the lowest depths in thus celebrating with blasphemy the triumph of boodle.—The World.

Gov. Hastings' Plans.

Gov. Hastings has not yet matured his plans for the future, says a Pittsburg Dispatch correspondent, although he declares he will retire from politics at the close of his term. He has large business interest and will probably devote his attention to them. He will continue to reside at Bellefonte, where he is connected with a bank and a law firm. He is also interested in several large coal companies, all of which are said to be profitable. The Governor's friends would like to see him enter the United States Senate at the close of his term, but with Senator Penrose having five years to serve and Senator Quay's re-election practically assured, there does not seem much prospect of the Governor's promotion.

The Farmers a Winner.

Philad. Ledger: The latest government statistical report for the eleven months ending November 30, 1897, show that the farmers have had very much the best of it in the way of getting foreign markets for their harvests. Their exportations, it appears, amounted to 66.46 per cent. of the whole. The total export of manufactures are next largest, being 26.78 per cent. of the whole. The increase of agricultural exports during the last eleven months over the former corresponding period was upward of $57,000,000. The country is likely to wish that next year the farmers may have even larger crops and a greater foreign demand for them. The prosperity of this large class of producers is very widely diffused, the many, not the few profiting by it.

Before Taking Inventory.

We have decided to greatly reduce our large stock of Suits and Overcoats. Therefore have made the following clean cut in prices:

$20.00	Overcoats to	$15.00
18.00	Overcoats to	14.00
15.00	Overcoats to	12.00
13.00	Overcoats to	11.00
12.50	Overcoats to	10.00
8.50	Overcoats to	6.50
7.50	Overcoats to	5.50
5.00	Overcoats to	4.00

Also a lot of Boys' Overcoats, Reefers and Suits, at greatly reduced prices as we wish to clear our tables, and you will secure genuine bargains.

A lot of Mens' Suits, broken sizes, go at about one-half price, so do not allow this opportunity to pass.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte.

There is no medicine in the world equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the cure of throat and lung diseases. This is a fact that has been proven in numberless cases. Here is a sample of thousands of letters received: "I have tried Chamberlain's Cough Remedy while suffering from a severe throat trouble, and found immediate and effective relief. I can unhesitatingly recommend it."—EDGER W. WHITTEMORE, Editor Grand Rivers (Ky.) *Herald*. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, F. A. Carson, Potters Mills, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

FLORIDA.

Personally-Conducted Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

With its matchless climate, its orange groves, its rivers and lakes, its boating and bathing, its fishing and hunting, and its primeval forests, Florida presents unrivaled attractions for the valetudinarian, the lover of nature, the sportsman, and the explorer.

The first Jacksonville tour of the season via the Pennsylvania Railroad, allowing two weeks in Florida, leaves New York by special train Tuesday, January 25. Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth,) and meals en route in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates; New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, $48.00; Canandaigua, $52.85; Erie, $54.85; Wilkesbarre, $50.35; Pittsburg, $53.00; and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. jan13-2t

Gen. Patton's Will.

The will of Gen. Patton, of Curwinsville, leaves his homestead and lot connected therewith, almost 21 acres, to his wife, also his personal property about the home with use of the reservoir, and the executors to make a deed for this real estate and bill of sale of the personality. The expenses of the home to be paid out of the estate for six years. Also $60,000 in cash or in any securities she may desire to have. This to be in lieu of the dower.

After paying the widow he gives to each of the children $25,000, subject to advances.

After paying all above the residue to be deposited in the Curwensville bank to the name of "The Patton Estate."

The Curwensville bank is to remain as it has been for six years from his death.

The executors have full power to sell and convey real estate without further authority.

The balance of the estate is to be divided among the heirs 1-7 to each, subject to a trust imposed as to one heir.

The entire estate is to be settled within six years.

Alex. E. Patton and Charles S. Russell are Executors.

Gen. Patton gave to charity in the last 18 years of his life over $160,000. The estate is estimated to be worth between $750,000 and $1,000,000.

A Great Detective Story.

During the long winter evenings what is so pleasant to read as a good romance, and what romonce is so absorbing as the novel of mystery? The Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph began publication of a story of this kind Saturday, January 15, and is giving daily installments. It is entitled "Lost Man's Lane," by Anna Katharine Green, who has a world-wide fame as the head of this school of fiction. It is a thrilling story of mystery the episodes of which as they unfold heighten the reader's interest and the explanation baffles detection until the last chapter reveals it. The adventures of a woman detective are the thread on which the incidents of a touching love story are strung.

Complete and Good.

The Centre Hall Reporter last week entered upon its seventy-first year. The Reporter is one of the cleanest and neatest papers that comes to this office, and is just as complete and good in every other respect. Editor Kurtz ought to be proud and no doubt is proud of his Centre Hall newspaper.—Tyrone Herald.

"Credit me to '99 for enclosed $3.00. The Reporter has been to me a complete history of Centre county, past and present, and has done good work in furthering enterprises and improvements."—S. T. Wolf, Detroit.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Edward G. Jones and Naomi H. Guss, of Philipsburg.

Paul Matala and Mary Kraniock, of Clarence, Pa.

Wm. C. Chaney, of Worth twp. and Effie Dickson, of Mill Hall, Clinton Co., Pa.

Robert C. Fryer, of Coburn, and Sarah Confer, of Millheim.

John W. Brooks, of Benner twp., and Eliza E. Farley, of Spring twp.

S. W. Shope, of Boggs twp., and Margaret O. Owens, of Clearfield Co.

David G. Smeltzer, of Centre Hill, and Minnie Rachau, of Madisonburg.

—Come and see our prints. They may give you some hints, of what you may want to buy.

—If they are not nice, and cheap at the price; we can't say "that's no lie."

(But we can)

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

FROM EVERYWHERE.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN THIS AND OTHER COUNTIES.

A Former Citizen, Well Known to Older Residents, Dies in Clearfield County.—Clippings from our Exchanges.

For upwards of forty years the sturdy figure of George Rager with his straw baskets and hickory brooms was familiar on Clearfield streets every Saturday, on circus days and other times when the rural folk came to town in great numbers. During all these years he lived on a little farm on the Ridges, near the present Pine Grove school house. On those occasions George exchanged his baskets and brooms for groceries and a little "licker" and was generally in that "how-come-you-so" condition that made him the butt of the jokes of the boys. About fifteen years ago he became a township charge and was "boarded round" until the County Home was completed when he took up his abode in that institution and has ever since remained there.

George Rager was a native of Centre county; was born in the vicinity of Aaronsburg, and came to Clearfield county away back in the forties. He always claimed to have served in the Black Hawk war and was believed to be about 95 years of age when he died. He was married several times but all of his wives preceded him to the other world many years ago. Some time ago he told the writer that he had a brother living at Aaronsburg, Centre county, named Frederick Rager, but a letter written there failed to bring any response.—Clearfield *Republican*.

Died from a Fall Down Stairs.

Mrs. Mary McGill, aged 92 years, died on 15th, at her home near Williamsport, from the effects of injuries sustained by falling down a flight of stairs. She was the oldest woman in Lycoming county, and a Pine Creek district pioneer, and remembered when friendly Indians were entertained at her father's house. One thrilling event in her life was when she drove away from her home a pack of wolves by casting burning sticks from the fireplace among them. The wolves were about to attack their cow. Up to the time of the accident which resulted in her death she was able to attend to her household duties unaided.

The New Stamps.

The bureau of engraving and printing has made the changes in the color of postage stamps that were decided upon by the International Postal congress last year, but the new stamp will not get into use for a month or so. It will be remembered that congress decided that the one, two and five cent stamps of the United States should conform in color with the stamps of the same value of all countries belonging to the postal union. This will make the one cent stamp green, the same tint as the old three cent stamp, the two cent stamp remain vermillion, as it has been for some time, while the brown five cent stamp gives way to blue. These changes were made to expedite the handling of the international mail.

To Stop Pension Frauds.

A secret organization, consisting of old soldiers and soldiers' friends, has been organized at Lloydsville with a view of purifying the rolls of any fraudulent pensioners. So far as the investigations have gone, it shows that many old soldiers in this county who deserve pensions are left out in the cold. One remarkable case is that of a soldier who served five years in the regular army and thereafter throughout the rebellion, without pension, and being absolutely incapable of performing physical labor, was dumped out of a postoffice position in favor of a fellow who never saw the front, but draws a pension of $24 a month. Five hundred people will substantiate this under oath.—Altoona *Times*.

Seriously Ill

Attorney John Kline, of Bellefonte, was taken to the hospital at Philadelphia some time ago, with the hopes that in performing an operation he would recover from his illness. The physicians diagnosed his affliction as being a cancerous affection, and have no hopes of his recovery.

A Tennessee lady, Mrs. J. W. Towle, of Philadelphia, Tenn., has been using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for her baby, who is subject to croup, and says of it: "I find it just as good as you claim it to be. Since I've had your Cough Remedy, baby has been threatened with croup ever so many times, but I would give him a dose of the Remedy and it prevented his having it every time." Hundreds of mothers say the same. Sold by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, F. A. Carson, Potters Mills, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

CALIFORNIA.

Personally-Conducted Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

American and especially trans-continental travel has been revolutionized by the Personally-Conducted Tours of the Pennsylvania Railroad. California, the "land of promise," the dream of the tourist, has been made easily and comfortably accessible. Through trains of palatial appointments run between the Atlantic and the Pacific, affording ample opportunity to visit the most interesting points en route, and insuring a degree of comfort and special attention not otherwise attainable. The next tour to California under this matchless system will leave New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg Thursday, January 27, visiting St. Louis, El Paso, San Diego, Riverside, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Santa Barbara, Montery, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs and Manitou, Denver, etc. Round-trip rate, including transportation, meals, carriage drives, hotel accommodations, and Pullman accommodations, en route, and Pullman berth Los Angeles to San Francisco, and transportation in California, $310,-00 from all stations east of Pittsburg; with hotel accommodations, meals, transfers, and carriage drives through California for four weeks, $125.00 additional. An experienced chaperon will accompany the party for the benefit of the lady tourists.

For itineraries and full information, apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. jan13-2t

Death of Robert Galbraith.

Robert Galbraith died a few days ago at the home of Samuel Shutt, near Centre Hill, with whom he had been making his home. He was quite an aged man, and for many years had his home with the late Alexander Kerr. General debility was the cause of his death. He was buried at Tusseyville, on Tuesday.

Founder of the Watchman Dead.

Wien Fordey, founder of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, died at Harrisburg last week. He was a prominent and able newspaper man and was well known throughout the state.

Sale Bills.

Have your sale bills printed at the Reporter office for a first class job. A public sale announcement put in the Reporter reaches every valley and settlement in the county.

Sunk Money Instead.

It is said that during the last twenty years $100,000 has been spent in drilling test wells in Potter county, and for all that expense the county has never produced a barrel of oil.

Robbery.

John I. Thompson's house, at Lemont, was entered by a burglar one night a week ago, and stole $70 from his pantaloons in his bed chamber where he was asleep.

Ballot Boxes Burned.

The ballot boxes in Milesburg were destroyed by fire, and the county commissioners are now supplying new ones.

Items of Latest News.

Paris, the past few days, has been seriously disturbed by riots.

Five outlaws were shot down by a posse in Tuczon, Arizona.

The Republicans in congress are opposing measures in behalf of Cuba.

The Hanna bribery case is under investigation by the Ohio legislature.

Have not yet elected a senator in Maryland, the Republicans are woefully split.

Not wanting to aid the struggling Cubans the administration is bent on annexing leprous Hawaii, over 2000 miles out in the Pacific.

A San Franciscan is preparing to get to the Klondike by balloon. Why not get up a party from Centre Hall, the Loop and Poe valley to do the same and win renown gold or no gold?

GRAIN AND CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19.
Wheat, January, 97.
Corn, No. 2 mixed, 33.
Oats, No. 2 white, 30.
Butter, fancy western creamery, 20c, do Pennsylvania prints, 21c.
Eggs, fresh nearby, 22c; do. western, 22c.

Chicago, January 19.
Wheat, cash, 92; July 82a82¼.
Corn, cash, 26¾; July 30.
Oats, cash, 22.
Pork, cash, $9.37.
Lard, cash, $4.62.

East Liberty Live Stock:
Prime cattle, $4.75a4.85; common, $3.25a3.60; bulls, stags and cows, $2a 3.70.
Hogs, prime medium, $3.90a3.95; fair to best Yorkers, $3.85a3.95; pigs, $3.70a3.85; heavy, $3.70a3.80.
Sheep, choice, $4.70a4.80; common, $3.25a3.75; choice lambs, $5.80a6.00; common to good, $4.50a5.70.
Veal calves, $6.50a7.25.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Do sin de Neyes,
Cotts un long;
Fun Menner, Weiber,
Un fun Kinner,
Gute un Schlecht,
Un alte Sinner—
Es werd em alsmol bong.
Es Fechte, Henke,
Uns rum Dretsche,
Macht viel Trubel I'll bet ye.

Pork is plenty and cheap.

Shoats and little pigs are plenty among farmers.

Had several bright days this week but cool atmosphere.

Wet weather has set in; last night there was .43 inch of rain.

Measles have struck this town and other sections of the valley.

The new merchant at the Colyer store is getting ready to open business.

Pennsylvania produces 370 million gallons of milk, and 77 million pounds of butter.

Live stock, especially cattle, are likely to bring good prices at sales the coming spring.

Geo. W. Schoch is to be appointed post master of Mifflinburg; he held the same position four years ago.

We are pleased to see our townsman, John Krumbine, able to be about after an illness of over two weeks of pneumonia.

John Roush, of Gregg twp., a short time ago fell through an opening in in George Shook's barn, and had a leg broken.

In New York a man drank a quart of whisky to win a dollar, and died next morning. Pity the fellows in the bet didn't go with him.

H. A. McKee, esq., of Bellefonte, is announced in another colum as a Democratic candidate for prothonotary—the first on board.

Streams in the county and all over the state are much swollen. There was a rise of eighteen feet in the North Branch at Wilkesbarre.

The grain fields since the disappearance of the snow have a good appearance, but a continuation of freeze and thaw may do some harm.

The recent damp and chilly days, we are informed by one of our physicians, caused quite a number of cases of grip and colds.

Rev. Rearick's appointments for Sunday, Jan. 16: At Centre Hall, at 10 a. m.; at St. Johns church, at 7 p. m.; at Georges valley, at 2 p. m.

The State allows $12.50 per day for two days for paying local expenses at Farmers' Institutes. Expenses for lecturers from a distance paid extra.

At Dawson City it is considered a petty larceny to steal a paltry $20,000 in gold dust, whereas the theft of a flitch of bacon assumes the dignity of a capital crime.

Mrs. Philson, the aged mother of Mrs. Rev. Fischer, former Luther pastor of Centre Hall, died at her home in Berlin, Somerset county, on the evening of 13 inst.

The expenses of the trial of Paul Koitsch, to be paid by Clinton county, will amount to from $2,000 to $2,500. The sum of $335.24 was paid to the jury for time and mileage.

The United States has 264 cows to every 1000 population; the total number of milch cows is 11,511,950, other cattle, 34,851,622. Total value of dairy product of the United States, $411,976,-522.

Ezra Auman of Farmer's Mills takes possession of the brick mill at Millheim, at present in charge of Thomas Hockman who takes the Moyer mill one mile east of Coburn. Both are good millers.

Adam Yocum while hunting foxes near Hublerstown, Clinton county, a few days ago shot a large bear with fine shot. Three loads were necessary to kill the animal. He weighed 170 pounds when dressed.

If you feel that you must say something mean or false about somebody go around behind the barn, or somewhere else far out of sight and hearing of others, and say it to yourself. If you feel that way, in all probability you are the man who needs to have it said.—Exchange.

If any of our readers desire to have a late publication, illustrated, entitled, "Alaska Gold Fields and How to Reach Them," containing map, information, views, etc., it can be had free by Reporter readers, by mailing your request to W. B. Kniskern, Gen'l Pas. and Ticket Agent, Chicago. Don't send your request to the Reporter.

Near Philadelphia the other day a 15-year old boy murdered a 5-year old playmate by stabbing him several times, and before he was dead carried the child to a pool in a run, rolling stones on the body to sink it. There was no other reason given by the murderer than a desire to "kill his man." The boy-murderer was a reader of dime novels.

THE NEWS.

Judge Bradford, in United States Court at Wilmington Del., overruled demurrer of the defense, and the trial of Captain Murphy, of the steamer Laurada, was begun.

Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte opened a course of lectures at Havard on "Civic Duties and Reforms," with a talk on "Bosses and Rings."

The steamers Aureole and Willkommen, laden with oil, collided on the Delaware River, and both returned to Philadelphia for repairs.

Edward Forman, the highwayman, was sentenced to twenty-two years in the penitentiary.

Six hundred gold seekers sailed from Victoria, B. C., for the Klondike.

The remains of W. H. T. Durrant were cremated in Los Angeles, Cal.

Frank C. Partridge, the new United States Consul-General at Tangier, has arrived.

The villa of Mrs. Terry Smith, of Chicago, at Magnolia, Mass., was destroyed by incendiary fire. The house was fully furnished. Loss, $10,000.

The safe in the postoffice at Dunellen, near Plainfield, N. J., was blown open and robbed of $300 in postage stamps.

The Indian Supreme Court has decided that life insurance policies are not taxable under the present State tax law.

In Russellville, Ky., the Stevenson block was burned. Lost $30,000, partially covered by insurance. George Collins, firemen, was caught under a falling wall and crushed to death.

John Mitchell, of Illinois, has been elected Vice-President of the United Mine Workers of America, vice John Kane, deceased.

Ex-President Cleveland has made a second appeal to Gov. Budd, of California, for clemency in the case of Salter D. Worden, convicted of murder in connection with the train wrecking in the great railroad strike of 1894.

The big verdict given Engineer Frederick B. Ketcham against the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, for alleged blacklisting, has been set aside and a new trial granted. By the verdict Ketcham has been awarded $21,000 damages. The case was an outgrowth of the Debs strike.

Attorney-General Boyle has sent out to all Kansas county clerks instructions to bring prosecutions against the New York Life Insurance Company, basing his conclusions on information he had that the company was doing business in the various counties without a Kansas license.

John M. Harris, of Waltham, Mass., was sentenced to the State prison for life in East Cambridge, Mass., on a charge of murder in the second degree. He killed Mrs. Emma Butters, of Concord, almost a year ago, because she testified against him in a larceny case.

At Amsterdam, N. Y., R. J. Morgan's hardware store was damaged by fire to the extent of $40,000. Morgan H. Chalmers & Son, dealers in mill supplies, and Walter Van Tassell, photographer, occupied the building and suffered a total loss.

A collision between two Lehigh Valley locomotives in the company's Buffalo (N. Y.) yard resulted in the death of Robert B. Young and the probable fatal injury of Jas. Smith. Both are switchmen.

The Field Columbian Museum at Chicago is to have the only series of authenic casts of the Pueblo people in existence.

At Madison, Wis., County Judge J. H. Carpenter has rendered a decision which, if sustained, will have a sweeping effect. He held that a child cannot be legally adopted without the consent of both parents, if living, and the child has not been abandoned.

Many thousand Republicans from all parts of Ohio assembled at Columbus to the inauguration of Governor Bushnell and the mass meeting held in the interest of Senator Hanna. The meeting adopted resolutions declaring that the combine against Hanna was a conspiracy against the will of the people.

J. H. Bowman, the third member of the noted grain firm of Paddock, Hodge & Co., has bought out the interests of his partners at a figure in excess of $300,000.

The sixtieth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company was held in Wilmington, Del.

Mrs. Augusta Nack was sentenced to fifteen years in the New York state prison for complicity in the murder of William Guldensuppe.

Governor Hastings has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of Pennsylvania to help the destitute inhabitants of Cuba.

There was a general resumption of work in the window glass factories of the country Monday, after an idleness of many months.

Fred. Shieber and John Bellows, Jr., were instantly killed by a fall of rock in the Penn slate quarry of the old Lehigh Slate Company at Slatington, Pa.

Judge John H. Reagan, who had been an avowed candidate for United States Senator against Gov. Charles A. Culberson and Senator Roger Q. Mills, Texas, has issued a card to the public withdrawing from the contest.

Senor Jose Antonio de Aranjoe Vasconceiles, a Brazilian lawyer and economist of high reputation, is in Washington to confer with President McKinley on the question of benefiting the trade relations between his country and the United States.

A work train on the Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain Railroad was wrecked on the mountain side. R. Crass, brother of the president of the road, who was on one of the cars; conductor W. J. Heslop and six of the workmen jumped, all sustaining more or less severe injuries.

Francis D. Newlands, a farmer of Brookfield, Mass., his wife and daughter were murdered. A missing hired man is suspected.

The Southern Railway Company has filed an answer in the United States Court, at Macon, Ga., denying having entered into an agreement for consolidation of the railroads of the Southern States.

The authorities at Excelsior started an investigation of the charges brought against hospital authorities, that they put Lucas Homiak, an injured miner, into a coffin before he was dead.

Eighteen passengers, including George Howard, of Baltimore, were slightly injured in a wreck on the Western Alabama Railroad, the train going through a bridge.

The steam pilot boat Somers N. Smith, was seized by government officers and libelled, at Mobile, Ala., on charges of carrying arms and expeditions to Cuba.

The rim of a driver on a locomotive drawing a B. & O. express train burst, near Cunningham, N. J., and several persons were injured.

After a courtship of two hours, James Carraway, a hypnotist, was married, in St. Augustine, Fla., to Miss Tillie Meyer, of New York.

Two Seminole Indians, charged with murder, on the Oklahoma border, were burned at the stake by a mob.

Mrs. Daniel Terrell, of Riverhead, L. I., was fined and sent to jail for kissing and hugging men on the street.

BURNED ALIVE.

Mob's Terrible Work on the Oklahoma Border.

TORTURED TO DEATH.

Lynching of Two Seminoles Who Had Assaulted and Murdered a Farmen's Wife—Tied to Stakes and Burned Until Death Relieved Them of Their Suffering—Trouble May Follow.

Lynch law, in a more horrible form than that meted out to Henry Smith, at Paris, Tex., was administered by a mob on the Oklahoma border Friday night to J. Marcus McGeisey and Palmer Simpson, two Seminole Indians. They were charged with murder, their victim being Mrs. James Simmons, a respectable farmer's wife, in Oklahoma.

The crime was a revolting one, and the criminals were punished in a revolting manner. Mrs. Simmons was assaulted and murdered. Her body was horribly mutilated.

The entire populace turned out to hunt down and punish the guilty parties. The trail led the posse to the home of McGeisey, near Maud, a small town in the Seminole nation, where McGeisey and Simpson were arrested.

After securing their prisoner the mob set fire to McGeisey's house and barn, and did not leave until they saw all of his earthly possessions reduced to ashes. The prisoners were then carried back across the line into Oklahoma territory, and near the scene of their crime they were executed by Judge Lynch's order in the most horrible manner that human minds could devise.

They were burned at the stake. The Indians met their doom with the usual stoicism of their race. After life was extinct the mob allowed the fires to die down, and then quickly dispersed to their homes.

No secret was made of the fact that the Indians had been burned to death, and their charred bodies, burned beyond recognition, were found lying in the ashes of their funeral pyre. Everybody in the vicinity seems to know that the Indians were executed for the murder of Mrs. Simmons, but everybody appears to be entirely ignorant of the individuals who composed the mob.

Great uneasiness exists along the Oklahoma border, and the impression prevails that much more bloodshed will follow the work of the mob.

Later Details of the Crime.

Another report of the lynching says that the crime which led to the burning of the two men was committed on last Thursday. Markus McGeisey was the owner of some property. On his land lived a white family named Simmons. During the absence of the husband on Thursday, McGeisey went to the Simmons' cabin, and asked for a drink of water. Mrs. Simmons was at home with her four small children. The Indian was given the water, and he then asked for a saddle. On being refused the saddle, McGeisey grabbed the woman, who had her baby in her arms, and dragged her out of the house. When the woman attempted to run away, the Indian seized a Winchester rifle and dealt her a blow on the head, crushing the skull. The woman died instantly. The murdered woman's husband did not return home Thursday evening, and the children were unable to remove the body into the house from where it had fallen in the yard. The little ones stayed up and watched their mother's corpse until the bitter cold compelled them to relax their vigil, and seek shelter from the weather in the cabin. During the night the body was almost devoured by hogs.

The news of the murder spread rapidly, and the populace for twenty miles around was aroused. About twenty Indians were arrested. The oldest child told the crowd that McGeisey was the guilty man, and a posse of twenty determined men went to arrest him. Simpson was at McGeisey's home when the posse arrived, and both were taken into custody. A rope was procured and the prisoners were strung up by the neck. On being let down, and given an opportunity to talk, both confessed to the crime, and named four others who they declared were equally guilty. It developed that the Indians desired to get rid of certain white settlers, and that McGeisey had been hired to do the murder.

Posses were at once sent in search of the other four Indians, as it was decided to have a wholesale lynching as soon as they could be captured. As night came on, however, and the other four were not captured, the citizens changed their plan, and determined to dispose of McGeisey and Simpson without further delay. The feeling was so bitter that the crowd would not be satisfied with the ordinary method of lynching, and it was voted to burn them at the stake. The victims were accordingly chained to an oak tree. Fence rails and dry wood was then piled high above them, and in a few minutes the Indians were wrapped in roaring flames, while timbers crackled beneath their feet. Never a word did the Indians utter while being roasted alive. The crowd was composed of not over thirty men, and the work was done in a quiet, but thorough manner. Posses continued the search for the other four Indians, and it is very probable that, if captured, they will be dealt with in a like manner.

FIELD OF LABOR.

There are pulp flowers.
Mexico makes fireworks.
Paper bottles are for ships.
Asia buys Alabama pig iron.
London has 103,400 paupers.
Russia has 41,000 coal miners.
Australia is to cultivate tobacco.
Japan makes electrical machinery.
Detroit has 200 union bricklayers.
Detroit has 48,000 Polish residents.
Japan boasts an engineering school.
Duluth is to have a Labor Exchange.
Ireland has 90,000 linen operatives.
Fall River has 3,000,000 cotton spindles.
America has 44 women plumbers.
Japan buys South Carolina phosphates.
California has a free State employment bureau.
Bellaire (O.) Unionists want postal-savings banks.
Wisconsin life-insurance agents have formed a State union.
Today the art of becoming rich is the art of keeping your neighbor poor.—Ruskin.
A debate is the feature of each meeting of the Potters' Brotherhood, of Wheeling, W. Va.
The Crawfordsville (Ind.) Federal Union has among its members the City Clerk and other officials.
The next convention of the Customs Tailors' National Union will be held in August, 1901, and thereafter national meetings will take place every four years.

FOREIGN AFFAIR.

The London Standard says it is now rumored that Great Britain will lend China £16,000,000 direct, without the issue of a guarantee loan.

The German Naval Department has ordered that a translation of Captain Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power in History" be supplied to all the puolic libraries, schools and Government institutions.

During a fire at Hatrick's chemical works Glasgow, there was an explosion which killed four fireman and injured a number of other people. The damage done is estimated at £50,000.

Lady Henry Somerset has again tendered her resignation of the presidency of the British Women's Temperance Association on account of prolonged ill-health.

The wheat crop in the northern district of Australia is estimated to be between 14 and 15 bushels per acre.

The tug Tilton landed at Falmouth (England) the captain, mate, cook and a seaman of the British steamer Clarissa Ratcliffe, which was abandoned on January 1 near Cape Finisterre in a sinking condition.

The Madrid Gazette publishes a decree providing for the augmentation of the Treasury bonds by 200,000,000 pesetas, secured by the customs.

The Spanish Cabinet has decided to increase the number of consulates of Spain in China and in certain islands of the Pacific.

The Russian military adviser, Colonel Narinoff, engaged by China, has arrived in Pekin with two subalterns.

Kiao Chau has been leased to Germany for fifty years only, although Germany demanded a ninety-year term.

It is rumored in Havana that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will accompany General Blanco when the latter takes the field.

It is reported from Havana that Captain-General Blanco will seek an interview with Gen. Calixto Garcia, the insurgent leader.

A lunatic fired several shots during service in the Cathedral in Havana. The bullets struck a statue of St. Peter, but injured no person.

The Captain-General of Madrid has received all the documents necessary for proceeding against Lieut.-Gen. Valeriano Weyler.

Francis Thonet, senior member of the Vienna firm of Thonet Brothers, manufacturers of bentwood furniture, is dead, aged seventy-six years.

TRYING TO SOLVE A MYSTERY.

The Southern Express Company Receives $3,700 from Some Unknown Person.

The Southern Express Company has just acquired $3,700 in a peculiar manner, which it refuses to receive as a quit claim. Last week Postmaster Hertz, at Macon, Ga., received a large package. On opening it he found a small r o ie addressed to the agent of the ex press company. The Atlanta bundle was forwarded, and on examination was found to contain $3,700. Not a line or a scrap of paper was on the inside to furnish a clew to the remitter, and the company is forced to believe that the money is from some conscience-smitten employe, who took this means of making restitution.

The company has laid it aside in their vault, and put detectives vigorously to work, as they will not touch the funds until they obtain some idea of the sender's identity.

Starvation in Cuba.

Advices from Major George L. Donald, Jr., of Mississippi, now in Cuba, on whose information the Mississippi State Senate passed a strong Cuban resolution, say that 90,000 persons have perished by starvation in the Province of Santa Clara alone since January 1, 1897. Major Donald says one cannot go twenty steps without meeting some poor starving woman or child begging for something to eat, and that a person cannot sit down to a meal without being asked for bread by starving children.

TOOK POISON.

Kentucky Girl Kills Herself Because of a Quarrel.

Mattie Buckley committed suicide at Temple Hill, Ky., by taking strychnine in the presence of Joseph Simms, her lover. They had had a quarrel, having been sweethearts for years, and this was the first time he had called on her for months.

She drank the poison from a glass of water, and almost immediately fell to the floor screaming with agony. Death quickly followed. Miss Buckley was only 22.

THREE HUNDRED DEAD.

Awful Result of an Earthquake at the Capital of Amboyna.

An official dispatch from Batavia announces that the capital of Amboyna, one of the Moluccas Islands has been completely demolished by an earthquake. Fifty persons were killed and 200 injured.

The correspondent of the London Standard at The Hague says a private dispatch received there asserts that three hundred persons were killed by the earthquake in Amboyna.

More Men for the Navy.

Secretary of the Navy Long sent a recommendation to the House Committee on Naval Affairs for an increase in the force of enlisted men in the navy by 1,000 men, and asking for an increase of the apprentices in the navy by 700. The committee is going over the official estimates for appropriations in the bill about to be drafted, and the Secretary wants the increased force provided for in that measure.

DURANT CREMATED.

The Murderer's Ashes Delivered to His Parents in Los Angeles.

The body of murderer W. H. T. Durant was cremated at the crematory of Reynolds & Van Nuys, at Altadena, Cala.

No one saw the inside of the crematory except the employes and the Durants.

A few gathered around the outside, but everything was done so quietly and quickly that their curiosity was soon appeased, and before the ashes were removed those few had disappeared.

TO PREVENT WAR.

China Explains Why Port Arthur Was Ceded to Russia.

A special dispatch received in London from Shanghai is responsible for the statement that the Chinese Minister of War, Joung-Lou, has explained to the Viceroys that Port Arthur was ceded to quiet Russia, because a war clou was looming and all the Powers had cast envious eyes upon Chinese ports.

California Storm-Swept.

A cold storm has swept almost the entire State of California. Snow has fallen in many counties, the semi-tropical belt not being exempt. Rain, which was badly needed, has come in sufficient quantities to gratify all growers of cereals. Fruit growers are confident that no injury will result.

SLAIN WITH AN AX.

Farmhouse the Scene of a Horrible Tragedy.

HIRED MAN SUSPECTED.

He Has Been Missing Since the Commission of the Crime—Lowing of Unfed Cattle the Sound of Alarm—The Crime Discovered by Neighbors—Premises Thoroughly Ransacked.

A despatch from Worcester, Mass., says:—Francis D. Newton, a prosperous farmer of Brookfield, his wife, Sarah, and their 10-year-old adopted daughter, Ethel, were found murdered in their bed Monday.

The crime was discovered by neighbors whose curiosity was aroused by the lowing of the unfed cattle. The three had been killed with an ax.

A hired man who has been employed by Newton is missing, and the authorities are making a search for him. He was known only by the name of Paul. He was last seen Friday night just before midnight by a neighbor who was returning from a grange meeting. He was then more than a mile from the Newton house, and was going in the direction of Brookfield.

From this it is believed that the murder was committed between 10 and 11 o'clock Friday night.

Newton was 45 years of age, and his wife was three years younger.

When the Newtons' house was entered by the neighbors it was evident that the premises had been thoroughly ransacked. The furnishings were in disorder and drawers had been opened and their contents thrown about.

In a small bedroom at the rear of the house, and on a blood-stained bed, lay the bodies of Mrs. Newton and the little girl. They were dressed, but their clothing was torn and blood-stained. In the abdomen of the child were several cuts and near the bed was a blood-stained ax, which evidently was the weapon used.

The men hurried on through the rest of the house. Upstairs in the chamber usually occupied by Mr. Newton, which connected with that occupied by the hired man Paul, lay the body of the farmer on the bed.

All about were evidences that he had been dealt with as had the other members of his family. He also was dressed. The coverings of the bed had been drawn about his head so as to conceal any wounds which might be thereon.

The bed in Paul's room had been occupied, but there was no other trace of the hired man.

As soon as possible the authorities at Brookfield were notified of the murder. Constables were soon at the house, but they refused to touch the bodies until the Coroner had viewed them as they lay.

The motive for the crime is not known. Robbery has been referred to as a probable cause, but that it is thought does not account for the slaughter of the whole family. Moreover, Mr. Newton's gold watch was found in his vest, which hung over a chair back in his chamber.

An attempt had been made to conceal the murder of the Newton family by setting fire to the house. Kerosene had been spilled on the floor of the woodshed, and a lamp so placed as to set fire to the wood.

One stick was burned through, but for some unaccountable reason a blaze was averted. Strength has been added to the theory that robbery was the motive of murder by the discovery of Mr. Newton's empty purse.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Helena has arrived at Funchi, Madeira, en route for China.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, which has been reported to the House by the Foreign Affairs Committee, appropriates $1,729,008. It follows in general the last appropriation bill.

The Senate Committee on Commerce authorized a favorable report upon the bill compelling importers of abandoned goods to deposit them in designated places, and also upon the bill requiring mates of inland steamers to be licensed.

The Secretary of State submitted to Congress the report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission on the progress of its work, with a request for an additional appropriation of $1,000,000 to continue the rural free delivery of mail experiment.

The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors has decided to visit a number of points in Florida to investigate the needs of navigation.

Representative Bland introduced a free coinage bill in the House. It makes gold and silver the standard and declares all rules discriminating against the legal tender of such coinage unlawful.

The pension appropriation bill reported to the Senate is precisely in the same form it was when it passed the House, except that it carries an amendment appropriating $30,000 for clerks at pension agencies.

Secretary of the Navy Long sent a recommendation to the House Committee on Naval Affairs for an increase in the force of enlisted men in the navy by 1,000 men and asking for an increase of the apprentices in the navy by 700.

Senator McMillan, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, favorably reported a bill for the construction on the great lakes of a gunboat to cost not exceeding $260,000, exclusive of armament, the vessel to take the place of the steamship Michigan, now on duty on the lakes.

Senator Morgan introduced a bill providing for the increase of the naval establishment by the construction of four coast defense monitors of the class of the Miantonomoh, Amphitrite, Monadnock and Terror. The bill provides that the vessels shall be fitted with the pneumatic system similar to that in use on the Terror, and $400,000 is appropriated to commence the construction of the vessels.

Meat Plentiful at Dawson City.

Richard Morgan, just from Dawson City, throws new light on the food situation there and also on the general conditions and present necessities of the camp. Meat, he says, is now plentiful and worth but 30 to 40 cents, chiefly because large herds of moose and cariboo have lately passed the district and have been slaughtered by wholesale, one hunting party bringing in as many as fifty-four.

Cutting Teeth at Ninety-Seven.

Harmon Coons, of Albany, N. Y., although in his ninety-seventh year, is now cutting teeth again like an infant of a year old. The new teeth promises to be excellent ones. The strangest part of the story is that this is the fourth set of teeth Mr. Coons has had.

FOR CUBAN SUFFERERS.

Secretary Sherman Appoints a Committee to Receive All Contributions.

The following proclamation was issue Saturday:

Department of State,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1898.

To the Public:

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, had the honor, on the 24th of December to make known to all charitably disposed people in this country the appeal of the President for aid, in the form of money or supplies, toward the speedy relief of the distressing destitution and suffering which exists among the people of Cuba.

The gratifying interest which his countrymen have shown in all parts of our lands in that humane appeal has led the President to recognize the need of orderly and concerted effort, under well-directed control, if timely assistance is to be given by the public to the sick and needy of Cuba. He has, therefore, appointed, with the co-operation of the American Red Cross, the New York Chamber of Commerce, and one of the leading representatives of the religious community, a central Cuban relief committee, with headquarters in New York city, composed of the following members: Stephen E. Barton, chairman, second vice-president of the American National Red Cross; Charles A. Schieren, treasurer, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce; Louis Klopsch, proprietor of the Christian Herald.

It will be the office of the committee so organized, not only to receive and forward to the United States consul general in Havana such money and necessary supplies as may be contributed by the people of the United States, but to invoke in its own name and through the three great interests it fitly represents, the concurrent effort of local relief boards throughout the United States, and to invite the kindly aid of the transportation agencies of the country for the prompt conveyance of contributed supplies to the seaboard and their shipment thence to Cuba.

The consul general at Havana is, in turn, assured of the hearty co-operation of every available agency in the Island of Cuba, in order that life may be saved and suffering spared. The Spanish government, welcoming the aid thus tendered, will facilitate the work, and to that end will admit into Cuba, free of duties and charges, all articles otherwise liable to tax, when duly consigned to the consul general.

By direction of the President, the undersigned appeals to the people in every city and town, to the municipal authorities thereof, to the local boards of trade and transportation, to corporations and others producing the necessities of life, and to all whose hearts are open to the cry of distress and affliction, to second the generous effort now being made, and, by well-directed endeavor, make its success truly responsive to the sentiments of charity that have ever characterized the American people.

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of State.

X-RAYS PUT TO GOOD USE.

A Thimble Located in a Child's Windpipe and Then Extracted.

Eight weeks ago Ellen Harris, the six-year-old child of Mr. W. B. Harris, of Harrisburg, N. C., swallowed a small brass thimble. She developed bronchial trouble in a few days, and could not swallow. She was fed by means of tubes inserted down the oesophagus. The tubes passed freely up and down the opening, which convinced the physicians that the thimble could not be in the oesophagus. After all ordinary means were exhausted Dr. Henry Louns Smith, of Davidson College, N. C., who was the first to operate the X-rays in the South, taking the first photograph after the rays were discovered, was sent for. He located the thimble to the left of the backbone, the small end upwards, pointing toward the left shoulder. The thimble was seen in the child's body by fifteen or twenty persons. There are two tubes running down the neck—the oesophagus lying immediately in front of the backbone, and the windpipe, which is immediately in front of the oesophagus. As several of the doctors held to the oesophagus theory, an experiment was devised to ascertain beyond a doubt in which of the tubes the thimble had lodged. The method taken of determining this was the passing of a flexible steel tube down the oesophagus. Dr. Black inserted the tubes, while Dr. Smith watched it go down from behind the back of the body. At the first experiment the tube seemed to go through the thimble (the thimble being an open top one), but by shifting the body a position was obtained in the steel tube in which it was seen passed clearly outside of the thimble, thus proving that the thimble was not in the oesophagus. The length of the steel tube inserted also determined the distance of the thimble below the mouth. It was located at the bifurcation of the windpipe, about two and a half inches below the larynx. The location was exactly determined by means of the rays and the steel tube experiment.

This morning at the Charlotte Medical and Surgical Institute an operation was performed by Dr. C. A. Misenheimer assisted by Drs. R. L. Gilson and J. R. Irwin. Dr. Smith, who used the rays was also present. The thimble was found just where the rays located it, and was removed. The child is doing well. She has not eaten anything for eight weeks, and was almost a skeleton.

EXPLOSION ON TOW-BOAT.

Six Men Killed and Several Hurt—The Vessel Demolished.

The towboat Percy Kelsey, owned by W. H. Brown & Son of Pittsburg was blown up on the Ohio River near Glenfield, Pa. Six of the crew were killed and several others injured.

The boat was commanded by Captain Leslie Jones, of Shousetown, Pa., and the crew was made up of two pilots, two engineers, two mates, two firemen, a chambermaid, cook and the deck hands, in all about twelve persons. The Kelsey left Pittsburg about eight o'clock for Cincinnati with a tow consisting of several barges and two floats of coal. The boat was literally torn to pieces and the tow scattered and lost.

Captain Jones and three others were picked up alive, but badly injured. One body floated ashore near Neville Island. It is believed that the rest of the crew were killed.

It is not known what caused the explosion. The boat was valued at $25,000.

Crude Oil For Kindling Fires.

For some time the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company have been experimenting with crude oil for kindling fires in locomotives in the place of using cord wood, and the results obtained have been so satisfactory that it will hereafter be used on the whole line.

During the month of November, 1897, at the company's shops, which are located at Washington, Ind., and Chillicothe, O., 1,226 fires were started with crude oil at a cost of $17.32, or 1.41 cents per fire. To have started the same number of fires with wood the cost would have been $306.00, or 24.9¢ cents per fire. This represents a saving of $288.68, and is very satisfactory.

BY A CYCLONE.

Fort Smith, Ark., Partially in Ruins.

THIRTY-TWO KILLED.

Fire Springs Up in the Ruins and Adds to the Terrors of the Night—A Heavy Rain Follows the Wild Wind's Visit—Nurses, Physicians and Druggists Helping the Sufferers.

A despatch from Fort Smith, Ark., says:—Two score of human lives and upward of one million dollars' worth of property were destroyed by a tornado which burst upon this city a few minutes past eleven o'clock Wednesday night. The storm tore its way through the entire city, leaving its path marked by death and desolation. Men, women and children, asleep in their homes, were, without a moment's warning, awakened to meet death under falling walls or in the flames which soon engulfed many of the wrecked buildings.

With the first crash of the storm business blocks, handsome mansions, hotels and humble cottages were leveled to the ground and scattered in shapeless masses. Several of the wrecks caught fire, and the inflammable timbers burned furiously.

The city was crowded with rural visitors, many of whom were sleeping at boarding houses unregistered. For this reason the number of victims who perished in Fort Smith may never be definitely known.

The storm struck the city near the National Cemetery, and swept its way through the heart of the town. Leaving Fort Smith it bounded toward Van Buren and continued down the river, demolishing everything in its path. News from outside points is not yet at hand, but rumors of much damage as far south as Alma have reached here, it being reported that a number of persons were killed near that place.

The tornado struck Garrison avenue at the corner of Ninth street, and made a clean sweep from there to the Texas corner. I. Isaacson's store was totally demolished, and the stock is a total loss. Babcock's grocery store had the rear end blown out. The following stores were totally demolished:

Fleming Brothers, coffee and teas; Hartsfield's restaurant, Smith's grocery store, Martinez's second-hand store, J. Mance, dry goods; Mann & Wilson, groceries; city feed store.

The upper floor of the block on the corner of Garrison and Towseau avenues is used as a flat. The ruins caught fire, and seven bodies were taken from them. Burgess' Hotel, a three-story brick, on Towseau avenue was demolished. There have been eight bodies already taken from the ruins.

The Federal Court is in session, and that brought a great many farmers here, who crowded the boarding-houses and wagon yards. The National House, a two-story frame, went down in wreckage with fifteen inmates, but all escaped without serious injury.

George Carter's house was turned completely over, and is now supported on the roof. A half pane of glass was driven through Carter's neck, almost severing the head from the trunk.

The National Cemetery is a wreck. Huge trees are uprooted, the lodge demolished and the wall torn down.

Fort Smith's $50,000 high school building was badly wrecked, but was one of the few buildings upon which there was a tornado insurance.

The tornado destroyed two historic buildings. Judge Parker's residence is badly wrecked, and the old rector mansion, where Albert Pike once lived, is a pile of ashes, the ruins having caught fire.

The First Baptist Church and the Central Methodist Church are now only a scattered pile of kindling wood. The Church of the Immaculate Conception and Brownstone Memorial Church lost their spires and sustained other damage.

It is not thought all the persons in the storm-wrecked buildings have been accounted for.

The citizens' relief committee has $10,000 in hand for assisting sufferers. President Robison, of the Frisco Railroad, unsolicted sent his check for $1,000. The Missouri Pacific also sent $1,000.

HANNA WINS.

Elected United States Senator from Ohio for Both Terms.

Marcus A. Hanna was elected United States Senator for the unexpired term, ending March 4, 1899, and also for the full term of six years from that date.

The contest was settled by the first joint ballot of the two legislative houses. This ballot resulted as follows:

Marcus A. Hanna, republican, 73; Robert E. McKisson, silver republican, 70; John J. Dentz, democrat, 1; absent, 1; total, 145.

The votes cast by the members of each branch of the Legislature were:

House—Marcus A. Hanna, republican, 56; Robert E. McKisson, silver republican, 51; John J. Lentz, democrat, 1; absent 1; total, 109.

Senate—Marcus A. Hanna, republican, 17, Robert E. McKisson, silver republican, 19; total, 36.

INDIANS ON THE WARPATH.

Seminoles Sweeping Through Oklahoma Bent on Murder and Rapine.

A special to the Dallas News from Shawnee, O. T., says:

The report has just reached her that 250 Seminole Indians are on their way to Earlsboro, burning and killing as they go, wanting revenge for the burning of the two Indians a few days ago.

The Sheriff and a party are on their way to protect the Earlsboro people.

TRANSPORT SHIP WRECKED.

Eighty-Five Persons, Including a Captain in the Japanese Navy, Lost.

Latest advices from the Orient state that the Japanese transport steamer Nara, of 2,510 tons, bound to the Peccadores, was wrecked on December 24, and about eighty lives lost. The only survivors were five seamen, who were picked up by the steamer Madsure Naru. Capt. Yasuda, of the Japanese navy, and nine cadets were among the missing. The vessel struck an uncharted rock, her cargo shifted and she went to the bottom.

Weyler Expects War

It is reported in Barcelona that General Weyler has been summoned to Madrid.

In the course of an interview with a newspaper representative General Weyler has expressed his belief in the possibility of a conflict between Spain and the United States.

PROGRESS AND DECAY.

The topmost glacier heavenward climbs,
The fountains dashing leap on high,
The dark briar forest's leafy shade,
The lofty pines in lowly glade,
Rear upward to the sky.
All Nature higher longs to rise,
And so must I.

The winds are sweeping loud and free,
Afar, the changing icebergs freeze,
The mighty ocean's throbbing breast
Beats loud, above her dead at rest,
And stormy rivers swell the seas.
But should not man be striving more
Than such as these?

The mightiest rock by lightning struck
Will shake, and quiv'ring fragments fly,
The grandest trees will fall some day,
And human hopes, and loves, decay,
All in a fallen world must die,
And lay their proud heads in the dust,
And so must I.

—Ida Rowe in Madame.

AGATHA'S WEDDING.

By John Walker Harrington.

The day that Agatha's engagement was announced Mrs. Pennington's school was in turmoil of excitement. Melicent was in charge, for Agatha was at the dressmaker's, and Mrs. Pennington had put on her best black bonnet and hastened out to tell the news to her relatives and friends. Intelligence of this sort is best made public at once.

"I'm so glad to hear Agatha is to be married," said Judge Bryson's daughter, a red faced girl who was always saying the wrong things. "I wish I might hear of your engagement, Miss Pennington.

Melicent Pennington flushed angrily, and threw back her thing shoulders. There was a compressed look about her lips.

"Do not concern yourself, my dear," she said. "I could have been married long before I was your age."

Everybody who knew the Penningtons had heard of Melicent's proposal of marriage. It was her first and her last. She was traveling in Europe, and in a Paris pension she met a German count who proposed to her, after a frenzied courtship of two weeks. Melicent was then but sixteen years old. Mrs. Pennington was fond of saying: "Melicent had such a carriage. She looked as though she were twenty."

The head of the house of Pennington—Pater, the daughters called him—set his foot down squarely. No child of his should marry a titled foreigner; the count was a mere fortune hunter. Pater had no fortune worth speaking of, but that made no difference. What Pater said was right, and Melicent sent the young member of the nobility away.

"It's just as well," she often said. "I find my ideals are changing as I grow older. I shall never marry until I meet a man as good as Pater."

Melicent waited fourteen long years, but the paragon never came. Her cheeks were not as plump as they had been, and her features were becoming angular.

Pater fell down the steps of his house one night, six years before, and a few days later died from the effects of the shock.

"He was a good fellow," the world said. "He was kind to his family, anyway."

Affairs had not gone well with the Penningtons since then. Barring a law library, a few outstanding claims, and a house with a mortgage on it, the father left little. The house—and the unsatisfied mortgage—were about all that remained after the debts were paid.

"Think how much worse it might have been, Mater dear," said Melicent to her mother, after it was all over. "So long as Aggie doesn't feel how hard it is, I shall be satisfied."

Mrs. Pennington and Melicent believed that young girls lacked the power to think, to observe, and to study, and they issued their theories in the form of a four page pamphlet, which they mailed to the families whom they had known in the days of their prosperity, and to most of the pewholders of St. Sebastian's. And thus it was that the Pennington School of Observation for Young Girls was established.

This institution occupied the parlor and the second floor of the mortgaged house. The house was in a Harlem street, lined by two brownstone shells pierced with holes. Some of the holes had glass over them, and the others had doors, behind which gleamed rows of brass letter boxes. Before the era of flat building came, houses surrounded by lawns filled the street, but the homes of the Harlem cliff dwellers crowded out the old mansions. Pater bought the house years before, but in a time of financial stress—his money affairs nearly always went wrong—he sold the land on either side. In the deed it was mentioned that only private houses were to be erected there; but as soon as Pater was gone the insidious work of the flat builder began, and the Penningtons' house was shut in on both sides. It was useless to lament over the loss of light from their side windows. The house, wedged in between huge structures of brick and mortar, was the only private dwelling which remained in all that street.

Mrs. Pennington taught sciences, languages, and the art of thinking; Melicent inculcated the principles of mathematics and music; and Agatha, a red faced, freckled girl of twenty, who went to the art school, was instructress in free hand drawing.

"Agatha is so different from Melicent," everybody said. "She never will have the carriage her sister has."

The younger woman came home one day with her face beaming.

"Mr. de Vere will call tomorrow evening," she said. "I suppose you have no objection, Mater?"

"When I was your age," began Melicent—and then she stopped. "I—I know several artists," she concluded lamely.

"I'm aware of what you were about to say," Agatha retorted. "Well, he may not have long mustachios like your German count, but, at all events, he's not after Pater's money."

"Forgive me, Agatha," said Melicent. "I spoke before I thought."

Having nothing to forgive, Agatha was magnanimous. She even asked Melicent to lend her her silk dress, to wear on the following evening.

"I am so glad," said Melicent, when Agatha came into her room one night, several months later, and told how "he" had proposed at last. "I know you will be very happy."

"Thank you," remarked Agatha.

Melicent told Mater the next morning at the breakfast table. She did not wish to disturb her rest with such startling intelligence.

"I do so want Agatha to have a beautiful wedding," said Melicent.

"I don't know," Mrs. Pennington rejoined, reaching for the patent malt preparation which seemed to serve her in place of food—"I don't know where the money's coming from, Mellie."

Agatha, who always arose an hour later than the rest of the household, was asleep up stairs.

"But we must make the child happy," insisted Melicent.

Then came days of scrimping and saving.

The two youngsters whose parents had sent them from the West to become boarding pupils of the School of Observation looked dolefully at each other across the morning repast. The soupmeat of the day before had been converted into hash. The coffee seemed principally grounds. The oranges were small and shriveled. One of the youngsters had the temerity to ask for a poached egg one morning, and the injured air with which Melicent refused it still lingers in her memory. Melicent and her mother partook of the same frugal fare; but there always was a bit of steak or a nice chop for Agatha.

"Mater," said Melicent, one evening, "we might sell that ormolu clock uncle gave me."

The ormula timepiece went to a dealer in antiques, and several heirlooms of guinea gold found their way to a smelting shop down town.

Packages of all kind were being delivered at the Pennington house now; but the neighbors did not notice that almost as many packages left that house as came into it. Harlem cliff dwellers are not very curious.

"What are you doing to do with that mahogany table?" asked the Bryson girl, who was always about at the wrong time.

"It is to be repolished," replied Melicent calmly.

The School of Observation for Young Girls began to show alarming symptoms of disintegration. The girl with the red hair suddenly announced that her parents had decided to send her to a seminary in Fifth Avenue, Melicent held up her hands to observe, to think, and to study, with no higher ideals before her than French lessons, deportment, and dancing? The backward child, who never could get her lessons, went home crying one day, because Melicent had grown impatient when she translated vouleur as a bird, and she did not return.

"It seems to me, Mellie," said Agatha, several days later, "you and Mater are neglecting the school dreadfully. You seem to think that Mr. de Vere is going to marry the whole family. Please don't get that impression, or the first thing we know he'll break off the engagement."

Melicent bent over the wedding dress she was making for Agatha, and said not a word.

"That wasn't exactly a pleasant thing to talk about," Agatha, told herself, after she had left the room; "but Richard insisted on the matter being definitely understood."

In the weeks which followed, Melicent worked bravely to keep that handful of pupils together. She spent the greater part of the night in toiling upon Agatha's wedding down.

"It's a labor of love," she said. "I was afraid I was getting selfish."

While the cliff dwellers on either side of the Pennington house were asleep, the little, old fashioned sewing machine buzzed until long after midnight. By the light of a kerosene lamp—for gas was considered too expensive—Melicent toiled and toiled over the white satin and the ornaments of pearl. Her eyes were red and swollen when she finally ceased work and crept up to her little room under the roof.

Week in and week out Mater and Melicent labored upon that wonderful trousseau; that is, Melicent did the actual work, and Mrs. Pennington directed matters. Then, one morning, Melicent came down bearing in her hands yards and yards of creamy Spanish lace.

"It is not likely that I shall need it, Mater," she said simply, as she handed over the flimsy fabric to her mother.

"When your great aunt gave it to you, Mellie," exclaimed Mrs. Pennington, "she said that it was to be worn on your wedding day!"

Melicent walked over to the window—darkened by the dreary wall of the adjoining flat.

"I shall give it to Agatha," she said. Then she turned and went hastily from the room. Agatha, who met her on the stairs, noticed that she was weeping.

The wedding invitations followed as closely as possible upon the heels of the announcement. Four months is considered a short time. They seemed a century to Agatha; but to Mater and Melicent they were an age. The proprietors of the Pennington School of Observation for Young Girls missed the tuition fee of the youngsters from the West, and they felt the loss of the board money most keenly. Many a time they wished that the red haired girl would come back. The interest on the mortgage stared them in the face.

"I often wish," remarked Agatha, after a family council, "that Pater had been more of a financier."

"His was a lovely character," Melicent rejoined. "I wish every day that I were more like him."

Heralded by paragraphs in the society columns of the Sunday newspapers, by bits of pasteboard engraved at Tiffany's, and by the gossips of St. Sebastian's, the wedding came at last. It was in June, but shortly after the Commencement of the School of Observation for Young Girls.

The Commencement that year was a meager affair. It was also the last. There were two graduates, and the little room in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association was barely filled. Two or three vestrymen from St. Sebastian's, and several of the eminent professional men to whom Mrs. Pennington had referred in her circular "by permission," occupied places of honor.

Several English sparrows, as though to hail the bridal day with matin song, perched upon the area rail of the Pennington house on the morning of June 10, in the year of our Lord eighteen ninety five. The doors of the basement and the lower hall of the old house were wide open. The florist's men hurried in and out. The caterer's assistants busied themselves in the kitchen. Delivery wagons were driven hastily up to the curb and as hastily driven away again. The women cliff dwellers looked in astonishment at the sight. Some of them remembered that day, perhaps only the year before when their fathers' houses presented such a scene and the great doors were opened wide.

Two society reporters—society reporters always seem to go in pairs—came up the stoop, and for fifteen minutes held an animated conversation with Melicent. They gathered all the details of the ceremony, the names of the prominent guests, the manner in which the bride was dressed, and a description of the decorations.

"It's worth about three sticks," remarked the man with the tweeds, afterwards. "Connected with swell people, you know. Poor as church mice themselves, though."

"House is nicely decorated," remarked he in the gray suit. "I suppose some of their rich relatives must have attended to that."

The young woman from another paper, who came later, described the whole affair as "a beautiful home wedding"—a phrase which had been used before. It this case it was a felicitous one.

The old parlors looked like a garden and the stairway was a veritable path of flowers. The musicians were concealed behind a thicket of palms. The woman reporter did not forget to mention that there were "rare exotics banked with flowers."

The clock pointed to high noon, and the musicians played the wedding march. A rustle of silks and satins was heard upon the stairs. The house was darkened, and jets of gas took the place of the midday sun.

"Isn't she lovely?" simpered the girl in lavender.

Under the spell of satin, of old lace, and of orange blossoms, Agatha Pennington seemed almost beautiful. There was an air of womanliness and sweetness about her which they of St. Sebastian's had never noticed before. The tall tortoiseshell comb which her great grandmother had worn upon her bridal day was upon the bride's head, and a string of pearls, brought from Florence two generations before, encircled her neck. Young De Vere seemed dazed.

First of the bridesmaids was Melicent Pennington, in plain white, with a brooch of old gold at her throat.

"Poor Mellie's beginning to fade," whispered the girl in lavender to the tall young man at her side.

"She's a good woman," the man answered; he could think of nothing else more gallant to say.

And when all was over and the guests had gone, when caterer, florist, and orchestra leader had been paid, Mater and Melicent sat together in the front parlor among the flowers.

"That offer of a position in the conservatory of music came none too soon," said Melicent. "It means twelve hundred dolliars a year."

"Yes," replied the mother, "it is fortunate, indeed. The house will have to go, but perhaps we may be able to save a little from the wreck. If she school had only been a success!"

"I know of the loveliest flat," Melicent said—"only eighteen dollars a month! With what furniture we have left, we can fit it up beautifully. And then, there is my salary."

"It has been an awful expense," sighed Mrs. Pennington, as she looked about her. "How did we ever manage to meet it?"

"But wasn't it a beautiful wedding?" asked Melicent, as she arose and laid her hand tenderly upon the older woman's shoulder.

The First Typewriter.

The first typewriter was a machine with raised letters, invented by Henry Mill of England, in 1714, for the use of the blind; but beyond marking the era of mechanical writing machines it was of no value, and for nearly 140 years not step forward was made. Nearly all the improvements, and certainly the credit for the general introduction of the typewriter, belong to America. Today there is one firm in this country which manufactures more than fifty styles of machines, in all languages and even in business ciphers. In these last the keyboard is lettered as usual, but the characters printed are in cipher.

GOSSIP FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Costls Empire Veils---Theatre Hats and Selfishness---Boutonnieres for Ladies---Women at the French Bar---Etc., Etc.

The new empire veils cost such a tidy little sum that only very extravagant women, or those with exceptionally long purses, will own more than one, and if one alone is to be selected it had best be black, though white is now worn all winter, and white veils are always most becoming. These veils are most airy and graceful. They are from two and one quarter to two and a half yards long, and are to hang smoothly, yet not close to the face, cross behind and be caught up on the left shoulder with a jeweled pin of some sort. The border should come just to the chin.

THEATRE HATS AND SELFISHNESS.

The following notice appears upon the play bills of the St. James' Theater in London: "Mr. George Alexander would respectfully request those ladies who frequent the St. James' Theatre intent on viewing the performance to recollect the similar purpose in those who sit behind them. If, therefore, every large hat were removed, the lady so doing would confer a great benefit on her immediate neighbors." This would be a good example for New York managers to follow. Nothing is more astonishing than the selfish indifference to the rights of others constantly exhibited in the best theatres here by women of good social standing in outward seeming in the matter of their headgear. It is not only the big hat that is a nuisance, but all lofty arrangements in ribbons and feathers. Some of the most conspicuous offenders in this respect are actresses, who, apparently, cannot bear the idea of being less conspicuous on one side of the footlights than the other. At the same time, it should be acknowledged gratefully that many of the fair sex now set a civilized example by wearing low headdresses or none at all.—New York Post.

BOUTONNIERES FOR LADIES.

Boutonnieres for ladies' wear should be in different forms. One nice way is as a spray or crescent, as is the fashion in English and German society. This is for balls and for receptions. For out doors I should make something more compact.

The make-up of the boutonniere for the lady depends upon the dress she is to wear and upon her complexion—thus, for a dark toilet light flowers are used and for a light toilet dark flowers; for pure white an arrangement of dark red roses is very pretty. Violets may be won with any color but green, but never more than fifty at a time. It does not look nice to see ladies going about like animated flower gardens. Baby ribbon should only be used in a few cases, and then the color should be the same as the flowers.

Boutonnieres in spray form are made with one big rose to start with, then a medium sized, a small one and a bud; plenty of maidenhair fern and asparagus finish it. It rests with the person who is to wear it as to the size it should be, but should not have more than three or four flowers in any case.—Philadelphia Ledger.

WOMEN AT THE FRENCH BAR.

The French courts have refused Mlle. Chauvin's petition to be admitted to the bar, although the Procureur General admitted that she was "a brilliant scholar, a good advocate, had pleaded her own case well, spoken with brevity and to the point and in a manner assured but free from arrogance." But the first would-be woman lawyer was set aside gently but firmly. The court pointed out that admission to the bar, if granted would mean admission to the bench, because when judges are unable to preside members of the bar may be called upon to fill their places. The French court was filled with affright at the thought of a woman taking the place of a judge. When making her plea for the privilege of being admitted to the bar, Mlle. Chauvin was gowned in black silk and "wore a pretty bonnet." The court was so crowded, a French correspondent says, that it reminded him of the Panama trials. Besides having taken the degrees of bachelor, of literature and sciences, doctor of philosophy and doctor at law, Mlle. Chauvin has compiled an elementary legal course, which has been described as "an encyclopedia of jurisprudence in miniature."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

SHORT SKIRTS AND KNICKERBOCKERS.

The school authorities of Orange, N. J., are considerably disturbed over the matter of bicycle dresses worn by the women teachers. These young women like thousands of other American girls ride wheels. They find the bicycle of material assistance to them in getting promptly to school and in giving them access to the invigorating influences of nature that serve to restore their flagging energies. Indeed it may be accepted that the bicycle enables them to do better work, and the school authorities, instead of quarrelling with the teachers for dressing in order to utilize their machines to the best advantage, should aid them in every way possible to obtain health, recreation and pleasure from the rational use of the wheel. There may be cases, of course, where the teachers go to extremes in the adoption of their bicycle costumes, but the action of the Orange authorities as reported is entirely too radical for the times. It is stated that they have prohibited the women teachers from wearing abbreviated skirts to school and trouble may result. This matter of wheeling costumes is causing some conservative sentiments to be gravely shocked. It remains to be seen whether a general dress reform, such as in some directions is really needed, may not result from the wonderful popularity of the bicycle. The men who wear knickerbockers no longer feel timorous about appearing in them without the sustaining presence of the near-by wheel, and the average attire of the male citizen has been materially amended, doubtless to his greater comfort, during the past few years. Judges, however, protest against the invasion of the halls of justice by the knickerbockers and the golf stockings, and some commercial establishments do not permit their employees to wear their convenient and usually becoming bicycle costumes during business hours. But the wide use of the wheel and of appropriate clothes is gradually overwhelming these objections, and the next century may open with both men and women enjoying greater leeway in the matter of accepted attire and far more reasonable and sensible dress than ever before.—Washington Star.

GIRL USHERS IN A CHURCH.

Because the members of his church were negligent in attending Sunday service and still more so in contributing to the support of himself and the church, Rev. Maurice Penfield Fikes, pastor of the First Baptist Church at Trenton, N. J., decided to try an innovation to attract people to hear him preach and their nickels and dimes from their unwilling pockets. He introduced pretty girls as ushers, and is more than pleased with the results of the first experiment. Mr. Fikes had the sagacity to make an announcement of the fact that the young women would show folks to their seats and take up the collection. He was careful, too, to pick out six of the prettiest girls in his flock, so that the church had more young men in its pews than ever before had been seen there. Every seat in the church was filled long before services were begun, and it was necessary to get chairs in the aisles. As ushers the girls were a grand success, but their best services were given when the time came to take up the collection. The innovation doesn't meet with the approval of the other preachers, who say that when people are drawn to a church simply for the privilege of looking upon a bevy of pretty girls there is no lasting good to be expected from it. But Mr. Fikes says that he believes in getting people into his church and he doesn't care how he does it so long as the means are legitimate and honest. It took a long time to take up the collection, but when it was over and the money counted up there was nearly $300 to add to the treasury of the church.—San Francisco Chronicle.

FASHION NOTES.

Slides set with rows of pebbles are worn on neck ribbons, and single glittering stones are mounted in metal so that they can be sown on velvet in sparkling arabesques.

New embroidery frames are in rings of gilt, or silver, made to fit one inside the other snugly, and fastened with a screw. They are much more firm than the old-fashioned wooden rings.

Bodices are no longer full at the back for day wear, and the senorita jacket is relegated to embroidered editions in bodices; but there are many braces and large single revers more or less profusely ornamented.

Collar bands are so wide that all kinds of cravats have been brought out, some of them with silk bows of lace or fur attached to the center of the front. Some of these cravats are made of alternate rows of silk and insertion for vests and blouse.

A point to note in the toilets of those who have taste as well as money to gratify their various whims and keep up the latest dictates of fashion is the revival of the trained skirt for evening and grand reception wear. All the big houses cut their robes de soiree with a train.

Each large firm in Paris has unique styles, but in one point they all seem to be agreed—namely, that the sleeves should be ruffled and follow the outline of the arm closely to the wrist, where they often fall in a point over the hand; and that the puff at the top should form an acute angle from the shoulder, the upper surface being quite flat.

The taste for rhinestones and French brilliants increases constantly. Merchants display a wonderful assortment of dress trimming scintillating with these mock gems, and milliners take varied assortments of pins, brooches and fanciful ornaments set with these stones to insert in the foliage and flowers with which their hats and bonnets are laden.

Returning importers are glad to report that even in Paris the "dress" sleeve still shows some pretty and graceful arrangement of cap, frill or puff at the top. On the tailor gowns for utility uses very many sleeves are merely close coat shapes, with but little extra fulness on the upper portion; and the mutton-leg style on demi-dress gowns is an extremely diminutive model, but a very popular one.

A smart little French jacket, made of Neapolitan blue ladies' cloth, is trimmed about the waist with arching rows of black velvet ribbons, put on to simulate a deep corselet. The facings of the very high collar and revers are of Persian patterned brocatelle, closely resembling shaded silk embroideries wrought upon a dark-red background. These are bound with the blue cloth, and overlaid with a row of the narrow velvet ribbon. The cuffs are finished to match.

Among novel fancies in evening dress are blouse bodices cut out low and rounding in the neck; these made of silk net crossed in diamond patterns, with bands of pearl, strass and jewel sequins. Other low-necked blouses are made of small-patterned Marie Antoinette brocades in delicate color blendings, and trimmed with Persian bead gimps that repeat the colors in the brocade. If desired, a guimpe is first put on made of a crossing lattice work of satin and velvet ribbon, which has the effect of a yoke above the blouse.

In Her Mountain Home Alone.

On a barren ridge of the Alleghanies, in the northern part of Clinton County, Penn., a party of hunters a few days ago discovered a cabin nestling among the rocks on a hillside. The spot was ten miles from a human habitation, and the curiosity of the hunters was aroused as to who the occupant could be. Going up to the hut, one of the party hammered on the door. It was speedily opened by a woman of about fifty years, who demanded their business. The boldest member of the party asked for a drink of water. In reply the woman pointed to a spring which bubbled up among the rocks and then closed and barred the door.

The hunters carried their story to a farmhouse in the valley, where they learned that the woman leads the life of a hermit, having no companionship but that of a great St. Bernard dog, which she has trained to carry messages and bring provisions from the valley. Nothing is known of her history before her arrival on the mountain. The country folks say that she made her first appearance ten years ago. During this summer she constructed a hut unaided, and none but a few children have been allowed to enter it. The youthful scouts report that the hut is carpeted with the skins of bear and deer, which she evidently shot with her own hand. A repeating rifle and smaller arms hang on the walls.

No one has any solution to offer to the question as to what drove this woman to live in the wilds alone. She shrinks from contact with grown people, though the children, who call her aunt Maggie, are always welcome summer visitors to her cabin.

Silkworm Fishing Lines.

In consequence of a recent discovery by which silk can be manufactured out of mulberry pulp, silkworms have been driven in their own interests to look for fresh fields of employment in order to justify their existence. They have at last succeeded. In future if their services are not required in the production of dresses, there will always be a demand for them in the capacity of fishing lines, for which, it seems, they are admirably adapted on account of the great tenacity of the material and its invisibility in the water. The manufacture of these new fishing lines is quite an art. After the grub has eaten enough mulberry leaves, and before it begins to spin, it is thrown into vinegar for several hours. The insect is thus killed, and the substance which would have been spun into a cocoon is forcibly drawn out from the body into a much thicker and shorter silken thread. This is placed for about four hours in cold, clear water, after which it is dipped for ten or fifteen minutes in a solution of some caustic, thus loosening a fine outer skin, which is removed by the hands while the workman holds the thread between his teeth. The silk is then hung up to dry, care being taken to choose a shady place, as the sun has the effect of making it too brittle afterward. Sometimes these silk threads are bleached with sulphur vapor, which makes them look beautifully glossy and snow-white, like spun glass, while those naturally dried retain always a yellowish tint. This discovery shows that old Izaak Walton, connoisseur though he was, did not know everything about fishing.—London Telegraph.

Fishing for Frogs.

To fish for frogs a man needs a broad, flat-bottomed, steady punt, a cane pole, with twenty-five feet of good line, three hooks tied in a bunch, a companion and a jug. The jug prevents malaria. In the lowlands of Louisiana people live generally to be ninety years old, but it is popular to believe that the malaria is there, and a man likes to doctor himself for it. To the three hooks is tied a small piece of red flannel. The cast is made, and the lure is drawn slowly along the water. The frog rises within a yard of it, looks at it, and says "Aha!" He approaches within six inches and says "Oho!" Then he says "A-a-ha!" and grabs it. The next instant he swings in air, hooked through the throat. He is lifted into the boat, grasped between the left thumb and forefinger, and the point of the small blade of a knife is pressed down just between his eyes. Sometimes he sheds tears. His struggles are stilled in an instant. His hind legs are quickly severed from his body and tossed into a bucket filled with ice water. The remainder of him is thrown overboard, where it floats ghastly white, bobbing gently up and down, revolving slowly in small circles and accusing the fisherman of murder.—Chicago Times-Herald.

An Irish Exhibition.

A laudable effort is being made in Dublin for the holding of an exhibition of manufactures and raw materials in that city next year. It is proposed to establish a limited liability company which shall undertake all expenses, and in the event of the capital being subscribed immediate steps will be taken to organize an exhibition which shall be placed on a permanent basis for the display of Irish manufactures and products in the city of Dublin, and shall in every way promote the native industries of the country.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Jan. 20.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROTHONOTORY

We are authorized to announce that H. A. McKee, of Spring township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Platt in New York, Quay in Pennsylvania and Hanna in Ohio, are the three boodle bosses that carry the Republican party in their vest pockets.

Senator Hoar introduced a bill in congress to fix the inauguration of presidents on April 30, instead of 4th of March.

One million bushels of Leiter's wheat were shipped from the west to Philadelphia for shipment to Europe. The freight to Philadelphia was put at 6cts. per bushel.

It may not be many years before cards will be found stuck up in hotels announcing that all guests having their stomachs removed, charged one-third regular rates.

The Philadelphia Republicans have split and placed two tickets in nomination.

The Lancaster and Pittsburg Republicans are also badly at outs and pulling each others hair.

The operatives in over half a hundred cotton mills in the New England States ceased to be paid under the old schedule of prices on Saturday. On Monday the general policy of the manufacturers to reduce wages will be in effect in nearly every mill centre in the six States. The men complain bitterly over the deceptive promises made that if they voted for McKinley wages would be raised but now they find them lowered.

Trusts are increasing under the tariff, and the smaller industrial shops are gradually being crowded out. A syndicate of New York capitalists has secured an option on about 90 per ct. of the general ware potteries in Trenton, N. J., and East Liverpool, O., the two principal pottery centres of the country.

A few weeks ago some capitalists met in Williamsport to form a furniture trust. A movement is also on foot to organize a wire trust.

Another stomach taken out—this is the first operation in this country, and was performed upon a man in St. Louis about two weeks ago and he has been improving since. This man and the woman in Switzerland, both having had their stomachs removed, should now join and go to housekeeping, with no need of much food they could live on a few cents per day and be happy.

Europe will be on our side in case the United States is obliged to interfere in Cuba, and it seems that step is nigh at hand.

Our Ambassadors and Ministers have been sounding the foreign offices of the principal Governments of Europe as to their attitude in case the United States Government felt compelled to intervene to stop the troubles in Cuba or become involved in war with Spain because of its attempts to bring about peace. It is stated that replies have been received indicating that England, Germany, France and Austria would maintain strict neutrality, and that France, it is said, would welcome intervention by the United States.

According to U. S. consul Gen. Lee, at Havana, no less than 200,000 people on the island of Cuba are in the last stages of destitution and are wholly dependent upon charity. To feed these people on a 10 cent ration per day would cost $20,000 daily, which sum is double the amount so far received in contributions during the past 10 days by the State Department. In the opinion of Gen. Lee no less than 20 per cent. of these poor people are surely doomed to death from starvation and disease. In such a state of affairs the existence of any form of organized government is threatened and the autonomy plans of the Spanish government command little attention.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY recommends that the government legal tender notes (green backs) be retired and the bankers be allowed to issue their bank notes in their place. What is the purpose of this? Is bank paper better than government money? Is a bank stronger and more reliable than a whole government? Is this the way to establish "confidence" and restore prosperity? Have the people more confidence in the banks than they have in the government, if so, then we should stop electing Presidents and other officers and let the banks run the whole government direct. The legal tender notes of the United States are the best money the people have. There is no legitimate reason why they should be retired or impounded and the credit notes of the banks substituted therefor. Don't let it be done.—The Caucasian.

STATE POLITICS.

The prohibitionists of Williamsport having elected their Mayor and Dr. Swallow's big run last fall, makes the prohibitionists feel hopeful that they will again carry that city.

In the Snyder county primaries the Republicans will place Quay's name on their ticket to give voters an opportunity to vote for or against his re-election to the senate.

Hon. Walter E. Ritter, of Lycoming, is booming J. Henry Cochran, of Williamsport, for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Pittsburg Democrats are booming James M. Guffey, of Allegheny, for Governor.

Judge Gordon, of Philadelphia, has quite a number of friends working to nominate him as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

In Pike county the Quay faction are in the saddle.

Congressman J. D. Hicks, Rep., of Altoona, is a candidate for Governor, is also willing to be the Lieutenant Governor, and is likewise seeking a renomination for Congress. A huge patriot he is.

Two prominent Republicans, named Stone, are candidates for the gubernatorial nomination.

Gen. Alexander H. Coffroth, of Somerset, has been recommended by the Democracy of that county for Governor. The General would be a strong candidate.

The Beaver county Democrats have instructed for Col. James M. Guffey for Governor.

The Lehigh county Republican organization has been captured by the friends of Quay.

The Trades Unions of Pittsburg are booming congressman W. A. Stone, as their choice for Governor.

The Lehigh Republicans are booming ex-congressman Leisenring of that county, for Governor, with W. A. Stone as their second choice.

Luzerne county Republicans are favoring Leisenring for Governor and will give him their delegates.

In Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and other parts of the state, strong Republican Leagues are being organized to down Quay and prevent his re-election to the Senate.

Of Centre county we can say, that it is hard to say, whether it is Quay or anti-Quay. All the P. M's will be Quay sure.

Some Republicans are standing aloof waiting to see whether it's going to be Quay up, or Quay down, so as to get on the wagon that has the ups.

The above is a fair representation as to how "sings" is going in this state at this time.

Road Supervisors to Make Wire Fence.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, etc., that in all cases where any of the public highways within this commonwealth are so located as to render them liable on account of high wind during the winter season to be filled with snow as to render them impassable, and where in the judgment of the supervisors of roads of the several townships in which public highways are situated, such drifts of snow can be avoided by the removal of any board, rail or other fence that may be erected along either side of such public highways and replacing the same by a fence constructed of posts, wire and boards, or rails combined, to agree with the owners of such fences upon the plan for the erection of a fence constructed of posts, wire and boards or rails combined. And it may be lawful for supervisors to pay the owners of such fences a sum not to exceed the first cost of the wire used in the construction of such fences: Provided, that this act shall not apply to any stone wall, hedge or ornamental fence that is now or may be hereafter constructed.

Approved, 26 day of May, 1897.

Daniel H. Hastings.

Dawson City Prices.

Col. Wm. G. Young, of the National Bank, Indianapolis, received a letter on Friday last, from his brother, D. C. Young, formerly of San Francisco, but now of Dawson City, who says:

"It has been at zero and as low as 34 below, this month. Flour is selling for $2 a pound, fresh beef $1.25 and 1.50 a pound, and beans, bacon and dried fruit at $1 a pound. There is one man running out what he brought in in a restaurant. He is charging $3.50 a meal. Bacon, beans, coffee and bread make the bill of fare. To get your shoes half-soled and heels tapped costs $9.50. Everything is high. Whisky and cigars are 50 cents each. A broom costs $1.50, one candle $1, and everything else in the same proportion. The hotels are all closed because they can't buy any groceries to run on. It costs a dollar to get a letter out or in. They are carried by Indians with dogs and on snowshoes."

Died in Illinois.

Mrs. Polly Musser, widow of the late Philip Musser, of Penn township, this county, died at the home of her stepdaughter, Mrs. Chestie Holloway, at Orangeville, Illinois, on January 5th.

THE Star Store.

G. O. Benner, Prop.

Our terms—Cash before delivery.

We Take Pleasure in Quoting the Following:

COME AND SEE.

4 Lasts and Stand	35c
Cobbler's Outfit	75c
Double Bitted Ax	65c
Pole Ax	45c
Hand Saw	10c
Hatchet	10c
Claw Hammer	10c
Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons	75c
Copper Tea Kettle	89c
Large Roasters	27c
Clothes Pins, doz	1c
Paper Pins	1c
Dish Pan	10c
Sure Catch Rat Trap	10c
Cal. Prunes	5c
Cal. Raisin	5c
Banner Lye	10c
Corn Starch	5c
Ajax Syrup	25c
Cork Insoles	5c
Wash Board	10c
Buggy Whip	10c
Lantern Globe	5c
No. 2 Chimney	5c
Men's Rubbers	15c
Ladies' Mittens	10c
Carpet Slippers	35c
Good Broom	12c

Hundreds of others in which we defy competition.

Oysters always on hand.

THE STAR.

20 Chamber Suits

Will be... sold at a

Bargain

In the Next Sixty Days.

A History of Penns Valley with each Suit sold. : : :

SMITH BROS.,

Spring Mills, - Penna.

COURT PROCLAMATION—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th. Judicial district, composed of the county of Centre and the Hon C. A. Faulkner, the Associate Judge in said Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 20th day of December, 1897, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of Jan. the 24th day of January, 1898 and to continue 2 weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 21st day of Dec., in the year of our Lord, 1897, and the one hundredth and nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTive gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicag.

WITHOUT DOUBT

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Reports of Missions,
Mother's Sabbath Afternoon
With the Children,

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JOHN DOUGALL & CO., 150 Nassau St., New York.

A NEW YEAR'S GREETING

To our Customers and Friends.

The Best Goods and Lowest Prices are what Count.

We believe what we say, that it will be to your interest to call and see our goods before buying elsewhere.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange.

H. F. ROSSMAN,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING IN THE UNITED STATES.—A book of two hundred pages, containing a catalogue of about six thousand newspapers, being all that are credited by the American Newspaper Directory (December edition for 1897) with having regular issues of 1,000 copies or more. Also separate State maps of each and every State of the American Union, naming those towns only in which there are issued newspapers having more than 1,000 circulation. This book (issued December 15, 1897) will be sent, postage paid, to any address, on receipt of one dollar. Address The Geo. P. Rowell Advertising Co., 10 Spruce St., New York.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTive gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Pennsylvania. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Centre County, Pa.
Centre Hall, Pa., Jan. 10, 1898.—In accordance with the provisions of their charter the fortieth annual statement of the transactions of the Company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$30 011 79
Cash premiums		1 506 94
Cash from tax No. 29		2 481 99
Cash in treasury		227 13

EXPENSES.

Compensation to directors	$ 165 18	
Salary of secretary	125 00	
Salary of treasurer	25 00	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationery	81 28	
Election board	3 00	
State Insurance Report	5 60	
Appraisers and justice services	19 40	
Mrs. Mary A. Mays loss	5 00	
Geo. M. Boal, admr	5 00	
Mrs. Lillie G. Brill on wash house	134 00	
R. H. Boal, rebate	5 03	
Miss Kate Keller on house	151 00	
Mrs. S. E. Keller on furniture	184 00	
Philip Hubler estate on barn	1 000 00	
W. H. Weaver on mill	1 069 00	
Saml. Garner, bal. on barn	92 48	
Adam N. Finkle on saw mill	200 00	
Simon Harper, interest	33 00	
James Huey, part on implements, hay, grain	500 00	
Mr. Venada, damage to barn by lightning	16 28	
Total assets less expenses the past year		30 219 23
Total am't of premium in force this day		141 209 87
Insurances taken the past year	323 420 34	
To which add insurances taken and in force for the years 1893, '94, '95 and '96, and we have the grand total of risks		1 488 640 44

LIABILITIES.

Borrowed money	1 000 00	
Balance on interest	27 00	
Hazel and Gramley	97 00	
Interest on same	9 72	
G. W. Nerhood, note	42 93	
Interest on same	3 74	
J. I. Thompson, note	93 00	
Interest on same	7 90	
Jack's heirs, balance on house	135 00	
Interest on same	5 40	
J. B. Crawford	190 04	
Interest on same	23 29	
Hubler estate on barn	130 00	
Mrs. Hubler on implements	750 85	
Balance due Jas. Huey	297 82—	$2 813 69
Amount outstanding		166 20

At a meeting held the same day the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: Col. W. Fred Reynolds, H. C. Campbell J. G. Bailey, Frank McFarlane, Fred Kurtz, J. W. Shook, J. W. Evans, H. E. Duck, A. D. Weaver, J. R. Brungart, Jacob Bottorf. G B. Haines. The Board thereupon organized by electing the following officers:

President, Fred Kurtz.
Vice President, H. C. Campbell.
Treasurer, B. H. Arney.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest: FRED KURTZ,
D. F. LUSE, President.
Secretary. j133t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Anna Williman, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. M. L. RISHELL,
dec23 6t Administrator, Farmers Mills, Pa.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTive gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Pennsylvania. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Peter Breon, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. P. W. BREON,
dec23 6t Administrator, Centre Hall, Pa.

VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY AT PRIvate sale.—The undersigned offers at private sale, the farm situated in Potter Township, one mile west of Old Fort, on the Earleystown road, within 1¼ miles of the Railroad station, convenient to school, church and postoffice known as the Mrs. Orisdy farm, containing 150 acres, more or less. This farm is in good state of cultivation. Large Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and all the necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. Two large cisterns, one at house and one at barn, also well of limestone water near the buildings. Good young orchard, just coming into bearing. Terms favorable to buyer. Inquire of GEO. M. BOAL, Agent.
Centre Hall.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders, Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.

Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

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1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 12.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

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WANTED AGENTS

BOTH MEN AND WOMEN. If you are willing to work, we can give you employment with GOOD PAY, and you can work all or part time, at home or traveling. The work is LIGHT AND EASY. WRITE AT ONCE for terms, etc., to

THE HAWKS NURSERY COMPANY,
sept19 4m Rochester, N. Y.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY!

If you are out of employment and want a position, paying you from $50 to $100 monthly clear above expenses by working regularly, or, if you want to increase your present income from $200 to $500 yearly, by working at odd times, write the GLOBE CO., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., stating age, whether married or single, last or present employment, and you can secure a position with them by which you can make more money easier and faster than you have ever made before in your life.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

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C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect November 28, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8.23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.33 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.20 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.12 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.25 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.27 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and intermediate stations, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Erie. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, Pittsburg and Elmira, and intermediate stations. On Sundays for Watkins, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman coach to Rochester.

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.53 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.53 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.42 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	Eastward. P M
1 58	6 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	8 57	4 39
1 57	6 28	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 05	6 37	Mifflinburg	8 44	4 27
2 16	6 50	Millmont	8 31	4 15
2 23	6 57	Glen Iron	8 24	4 08
2 51	7 31	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 56
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 5.55 p m, and 8.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a. m. and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.29 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. E. WOOD
General Manager. Gen'l Pass'ger Agt

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	...BELLEFONTE...	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 55
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	...Hecla Park...	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	...HUBLERSBG...	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	...Snydertown...	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	.....Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	...Clintondale...	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	...Krider's Sing.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	...Mackeyville...	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	...Cedar Springs.	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	...MILL HALL...	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20	.....	...Jersey Shore...	4 30		7 15
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*5 55
5 08	7 10	.....	.....PHILA.....	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30	.....	...Atlantic City...	7 00		5 30
6 00		.....	...NEW YORK... (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30	.....	...NEW YORK... (Via Phila.)			7 30
p. m	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.	p. m	

*Daily. †Week Days. $6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½ P M	8½ P M	2½ A M	STATIONS. Ar. Lv.	1½ A M	7½ A M	11½ P M
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer.....	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brialy.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	...Scotia Crossing...	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	...State College...	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penns. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

35 ACRES

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Landlord Keller, of Bellefonte. was in town between trains Monday.

——Vance McCormick, of Montandon, is spending a couple days in town.

——Arney Lee returned home last Thursday after a four weeks' visit in Altoona.

—Peter and Adam Smith, two of Centre Hill's pleasant citizens, gave the Reporter a call.

——Mr. Charles Thompson, of Lemont, was the guest of his friend Prof. G. B. Snyder over Sunday.

——N. B. Spangler, Esq., one of Bellefonte's rising young attorneys, was in Centre Hall Tuesday.

——Mrs. W. A. Jacobs and daughter Margaret, spent several days of last week visiting relatives in Boalsburg.

——George Homan, of Williamsport, came up Tuesday to see his old friends. He spent several days last week at Millheim.

——John Callahan will become a citizen of Centre Hall this spring, and will occupy B. D. Brisbin's house on Water street.

——Our pleasant friend, Will Neff, of Potters bank, gave our sanctum a call and took pleasure in setting his label out into '98.

——Porter Odenkirk and wife, of Old Fort, went to Williamsport Thursday on a visit among friends. They returned home Tuesday.

——Our former townsman, William Lohr, of Lewisburg, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Annie, came here last week on a visit to their many friends.

——Rev. A. A. Black, pastor of the Boalsburg Reformed church, accompanied by Mrs. Black, spent several days last week among friends in Centre Hall.

——Harry Fleisher, one of the Reporter's regular patrons from Colyer, was a caller and advanced his label. He reports health pretty good in that section.

——John H. Moyer, one of our Tusseyville patrons, gave us a call and marched his label up to '99. Johnny is ever in good humor and a wholesouled fellow.

——Dr. Peter Leitzell, Spring Mills' rising and efficient practioner, was in town a few days ago. His practice brings him close to Centre Hall at times and the Dr. is frequently seen here.

——Mrs. Erdman, wife of Rev. Erdman, and children returned from an extended visit to her parents at Shamokin. Rev. Erdman spent several days down there too, and accompanied them home.

——Charley Beck, the Atlantic Refining Co's representative for this district, was in town Monday. Charley's visits will likely become less frequent since his company deliver oil by tank wagon from the sub-station at Coburn.

——Wm. Forry, of Hellam, York county, gave us a call and subscribed and paid for the Reporter a year in advance. He was in the valley in quest of walnut timber, for which he offers $20 per 1000, but finds it mostly taken out by previous buyers.

——Miss Helen Bartholomew, a teacher in the Millheim public schools, accompanied by Miss Mary Hartman and Miss Carrie Spigelmeyer, two of Millheim's brightest young ladies, spent Sunday with Miss Helen's parents.

——Mr. A. Harter, of Maple Park, Ill., has been the guest of his uncle, Mr. John Dauberman, for several days. Mr. Harter is a native of Nittany valley, being a son of Samuel Harter, of that valley. He is visiting relatives in this county and will remain some time.

CENTRE HILL.

What Our Correspondent Across the Valley Finds of Interest.

Robert Smith is papa of a bouncing baby boy.

Messrs. Lucas and Decker are seen in our town frequently.

Miss Sadie Condo was the guest of Lydie Smith Sunday last.

A great many of our young folks attend protracted meeting at Sprucetown.

J. F. Stover is canvasing in Nittany valley this week; he is in the picture business.

Mrs. W. W. Spangler and daughter Gertrude, of Potters Mills, were guests of Mrs. J. B. Strohm last week.

One of Potters Mills' dudes is frequently seen in our town; there is a "Beaver" he would like to catch.

Miss Leota Wilkinson, one of Potters Mills' charming young ladies, spent Sunday a week ago with friends in this place.

Good News.

No other medicine was ever given such a test as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are being distributed free of charge, to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them. For sale only by G. H. Long, Spring Mills. Samples free. Large bottles 50c. and 25c.

COBURN.

A Breezy Letter From This Busy Place Down the Valley.

R. F. Vonada made a business trip to Mifflinburg on Tuesday.

Andrew Harter had business at the county seat last Thursday.

John Waite is at present at State College, taking a course in the Creamery at that Institute.

Joe. Platt, of this place, left for Aurora, Ill., last Thursday, where he has secured employment on a farm.

Mrs. A. J. Campbell received the sad intelligence of the death of her sister, who had her home at Shamokin.

The meeting at Paradise church is still in progress, with unabated interest. Some of the people, since the melting of the snow, driving there in large two-horse wagons, nightly.

Our portly Justice of the Peace, J. F. Garthoff, had a quiet wedding on Sunday evening, the contracting parties being Robert C. Fryer and Sarah Confer, both of Penn township.

There is a fierce war in prices being waged by our merchants at present, and we, the customers are keeping a respectful distance, and are enjoying the fun. All the while kerosene selling at six cents a gallon.

On Saturday afternoon, commencing at one o'clock the Democratic caucus will be held in the public school building, to place in nomination men to fill the various township offices. There seems to be a lively scramble for the office of assessor, there being several who have acknowledged their willingness to serve the people in that capacity; who the lucky one will be is hard to conjecture. No doubt there will be a good turn out, as three nominations for supervisor will be made.

On Tuesday Reuben Boyer, who had been in the mercantile business at this place for the last eighteen months, removed his household goods and family to Colyer, this county, where he will be engaged in the same business. We are sorry to lose such a citizen from our midst, as Mr. Boyer had many warm friends at this place and his loss will be greatly felt; his uniform kindness and courtesy to all, and his straightforward business principles had won the respect and confidence of all who had any business relations with him. We can heartily recommend him to the people of Colyer, as a man of honesty of purpose, strict integrity, and feeling that our loss will be their gain.

On Friday evening a number of the members of the Lutheran Sunday school met at the house of J. F. Garthoff, and when everything was in readiness Mr. Reuben Boyer was sent for. Imagine his surprise when he beheld this assemblage. After Mr. Boyer had recovered from his surprise, a large chair was brought and presented to him as the gift of the members of the Sunday school, of which he was one of the Superintendents. He thanked them very much in a few neat words, after which the guests partook of refreshments, consisting of ice cream, cake, macaroons, etc. The evening was very pleasantly spent, to a late hour, and all expressed a wish that Mr. Boyer's life be spared for many years to come.

POTTERS MILLS.

Items of Importance Gathered by Our Correspondent.

Checker playing is all the go now.

Frank McCoy was to Bellefonte on business last week.

Charles Sweetwood thinks of going west this spring.

Henry Royer wears a broad smile; he says that he is papa again.

Shooting match next Saturday. Come one, come all.

Ask the new clerk in Carson's store for borax; he knows what it is now.

William McCormick, the boss butcher, has still some butchering to do.

Protracted meeting is on a sort of stand-still; no conversions as yet.

William Workinger don't need a gun to kill foxes; he kills them with a hatchet.

Mrs. Samuel McCoy returned home after having been in Williamsport for several months.

Mrs. Jeff Shaffer and Miss Orpha Breon were visiting at the home of Philip Leister recently.

Messrs. Markle and Kern, of Boalsburg, were visiting at the home of Emory Shires recently.

Rev. Williams, of Spring Mills, was in attendance at the protracted meeting last Wednesday night, and preached an excellent sermon.

Mrs. Ray, of Tyrone, was visiting friends at this place.

Calvin Garbrick and wife, of Zion, visited Mrs. Hartman at this place.

Henry Faus and family, of Pleasant Gap, are visiting his mother at this place.

The Atlantic Refining Co's oil wagon made their first trip through this part on Tuesday; it is a good thing for the merchants.

Mrs. Daniel Decker, of this place, died on Tuesday night, and was buried on Saturday, in Georges valley, at the Cross church.

Alexander McCoy is getting lumber on the ground for a new dwelling house, which he expects to have ready to occupy by April 1st.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to Cure. 25c

LINDEN HALL.

Interesting News Items as Gathered by our Correspondent.

Who is the young man who wants his name in the paper? Please report.

Irvin Burris, of Centre Hill, was visiting his parents at this place quite recently.

The carpenters began work on the new United Ev. church at this place on Tuesday.

John Leopard, of State College, was visiting friends in this vicinity a few days of last week.

Lanson Burris was to Bellefonte on a business and shopping expedition one day last week.

Sleighing is again a thing of the past; it is hoped by all that we will soon have another good supply.

Wm. Williams and wife, of Lemont, the new bride and groom, spent Sunday at the home of George Swabb.

Miss Blanche Tressler, one of our bright young ladies, spent a few days with friends in Centre Hall, quite recently.

Miss Lulu Lonberge, the pretty and fascinating young clerk in Mrs. Keller's store, spent a few days with her parents and other friends, at Boalsburg, quite recently.

The Linden Hall Lumber Co. will move their saw mill from Laurel Run to the Wharf, one-fourth mile west of town, the carpenters are busy working at the frame work of the mill. The office of the Superintendent, Samuel Rutherford, of Shamokin, is almost finished; it will be a neat little office when finished, and a credit to the company. Mr. Nogle, president of the Co., was inspecting the work on Tuesday.

On the 7th inst, William Fielding, (or Billy, as he is generally called) and William Zeigler, concluded to take a trip to Clinton county, while the snow lasted. They reached their destination all right, and had a good old time with the fair sex, for those Nittany and Lock Haven girls so well know how to entertain. But on Friday last they realized that the time of their visit had fully expired, but alas there was no more snow on the ground to take them home, so they had to hire a wheeled vehicle to take them home. Moral; boys never get so fascinated with the charms of the fair sex that you do not know when the snow is disappearing.

Koitsch is not Guilty.

The jury in the case of Paul Koitsch charged with assaulting and murdering 6-year-old Edna Crider, tried at Lock Haven, last week, came in with a verdict of not guilty.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Jan. 13	50	38	cloudy.
" 14	35	31	cloudy.
" 15	40	31	cloudy.
" 16	46	29	cloudy.
" 17	30	19	clear.
" 18	35	20	clear.
" 19	33	21	cloudy.

Rainfall: Night of 12th, .09 inch; night of 14th, .15 inch; daytime 15th, .18 inch.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Whereas, It hath pleased the Great Commander of the Universe to remove from our ranks our beloved comrade, Adam Nearhood. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we bow in meek submission to the will of our Supreme Commander, trusting in the hope that our brother has been mustered out here to be mustered in the army of the redeemed.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish the memory of our comrade, who was a brave and faithful soldier while in the service of his country, and, as a member of our post, was regular in his attendance at our meetings, and prompt in the payment of his dues.

Resolved, That in his death, not only our post, but the entire community has lost a friend and neighbor, whose many good qualities were worthy of emulation, and of whom it may be said, he had no enemies.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes; a copy given to be published in the REPORTER and *Gazette*, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

W. A. KRISE.
D. BURRELL.
SAM'L CROTZER.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	85
Rye	35
Corn	30
New Oats	17
Oats	20
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	18
Eggs	16
Lard	5
Shoulders	8
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	60
Sides	
Onions	40

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 18.—William Farner, near Potters Mills, horses, cows, hogs, farm implements, etc. Wm. Goheen, auc't.

MARCH 17.—J. F. Heckman, two miles east of Spring Mills, live stock, farm implements, and household goods.

MARCH 3.—Daniel Heckman, on the Brockerhoff farm, two miles west of Bellefonte; horses, cows, farm implements, household goods, etc. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock. Jasp. L. Neff auctioneer.

MARCH 14—Cyrus Durst, near Linden Hall—horses, cows, hogs, sheep, reapers, mowers, wagons, and other farm implements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, Pa., the undersigned, executor of the estates of Elizabeth and John Shires, and with power of attorney to represent the several heirs of Elizabeth and John Shires, late of Potter township, Centre County, Pa., will expose to public sale on the premises, in Potter township, near Potters Mills, on

— THURSDAY, JAN. 27, 1898. —

At 2 o'clock p. m., the following real estate, to wit: A fine farm, situate in Potter township, County and State aforesaid, adjoining William Allison's estate, Alexander McCoy, Henry P. Sankey, Mary Bitner, Barbara Rearick, containing about

— 78 ACRES. —

Thereon erected a Good Dwelling House, Barn, and other necessary outbuildings. Good water, and orchard with choice assorted fruit.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance on delivery of deed. If desired by purchaser, $1,000 can remain in this property.

MICHAEL SHIRES,
Executor and Attorney in Fact.

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Outfitters, Bellefonte,

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The Household,	Building Societies,
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Literature,	Financial Affairs,
Art,	Foreign Correspondence,
Science,	New York and Washington,
Public Schools,	Pennsylvania,
Religious News,	New Jersey,
Religious Thought.	Delaware,
Sunday Schools,	Railroad and Marine,
Society Events,	Market Reports,
Farm and Garden,	Sporting News,

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George W. Childs Drexel,
Editor and Publisher.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's Office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county for confirmation on Wednesday, the 26th day of January, A. D., 1898.

1. First and final account of Michael Evert, administrator of etc., of Elizabeth Evert, late of of Penn township, deceased.
2. First and final account of P. W. Burket, administrator cum testamento annexo of etc., of Hannah Glenn, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
3. Fifth and final account of Reuben Grimm, guardian of Elizabeth Evert, minor child of Elizabeth Evert, late of Penn township, deceased.
4. First and final account of S. K. Emerick, administrator of etc., of Jacob Hoover, late of Union township, deceased.
5. First and partial account of Thomas B. Motz, administrator of etc., of Noah Weaver, late of Haines township, deceased.
6. First and final account of R. C. Gilliland, administrator of etc., of Mathias Kech, late of Burnside township, deceased.
7. First and final account of Alexander McCoy and Wm. M. Allison, executors of etc., of John M. McCoy, late of Potter township, deceased.
8. The second account of Isaac Thomas, trustee under the residuary clause of the last will and testament of Wm. A. Thomas, late of Bellefonte boro, deceased.
9. The account of George W. Jackson, surviving trustee, under the last will and testament of Thomas R. Reynolds, late of Bellefonte boro, deceased, as filed by George L. Jackson and George T. Brew, administrators of etc., of George W. Jackson, deceased.
10. The account of Anna Van Pelt, administratrix of etc., of H. D. Van Pelt, late of Centre Hall borough, deceased.
11. The second and final account of James S. Martin, executor of etc., of Andrew Martin, late of Marion township, deceased.
12. The first and final account of Clement Dale, administrator of etc., of Sue N. Kerr, late of Potter township, deceased.
13. The account of James Duck and Lydia Duck, administrators of etc., of Oscar Duck, late of Gregg township, deceased.
14. The first and final account of Henry Walkey, trustee of the estate of Barbara Walkey, late of Walker township, deceased, and the second and final account of Henry Walkey, administrator of etc., of Samuel Walkey, late of Walker township, deceased.
15. First and final account of Elijah Burd, administrator of etc., of William R. Burd, late of Haines township, deceased.

G. W. RUMBARGER,
Bellefonte, Dec. 22, 1897. Register

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HUGH S. TAYLOR,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
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A. O. FURST,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug96

IRA C. MITCHELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct1'94

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. jan87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. J. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

David F. Fortney. W. Harrison Walker.
FORTNEY & WALKER.
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office north of Court House.

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
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BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL.
Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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Free bus to and from all trains.

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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

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Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may6'97

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The latest report of the chamber of commerce of Middle Franconia, the most important hop district of Germany, shows that American hops are gradually driving the German product from the British market.

In mitigating the Indian famine the British Government has expended on its own account or as a disburser of loans and charitable contributions more than $10,000,000. What a vast difference in the amount of misery in India this sum must have made!

The London Globe says that a clever photographer has "doctored" a snapshot of an informal royal family group taken at Darmstadt, and produced a new and ostensibly official picture, representing the Kaiser and the Czar with their arms affectionately entwined. In Berlin they buy it by the gross; in St. Petersburg it has been forbidden by law. One capital's meat is another capital's poison.

Dr. Nansen appears to be booming the Arctic regions as a great health resort. According to his testimony, the atmosphere of the frozen zone is absolutely free from all disease germs, and no such things as bacilli or microbes can survive there. It will have to be allowed that this is a handsome recommendation, though, as a Boston contemporary points out, it is somewhat hampered by the danger of freezing to death.

"The Stanford (Ky.) Journal" says: "The unusual sight of a thirty-five-year-old man going to school can be seen any day at the public school here. It is 'Ed' Hubbard, who a year or so ago decided to make a preacher of himself, and, having no education, he is taking every opportunity to secure it. He is a good scholar, Professor Grubbs tells us, but it occasionally becomes necessary to 'keep him in to make him work a little harder. He plays with the boys at recess, and seems to relish football and other games as much as his playmates, the majority of whom are a score or more years younger."

The dream of the deviser of long felt wants in the bicycle business has at last been realized. It is by the successful completion of an automatic bicycle pump which will fill a bicycle tire to the required degree of hardness by the simple pulling of a lever after connecting the hose to the tire and dropping a penny in thte slot. The remarkable thing about this invention is, that the air is compressed into the tire by the action of the lever moved by the hand of the rider. The great power necessary to effect the result is secured by an arrangement of mechanical appliances entirely new to the construction of pumps. The pump is always ready to work and when placed in front of the road houses and inns along the boulevards and bicycle paths in the neighborhood of large cities, will save riders an immense amount of inconvenience and discomfort. It is expected also that the machine will be used universally for pumping carriage tires.

The London Globe says that a number of comments will appear in the skies during the year 1898. "The Pons Winnecke comet should open the list by appearing in April, after an absence of about five and one-half years. In May the celebrated Encke comet is due. This comet has a period of only three and one-fourth years, and its frequent appearance has been the means of astronomers discovering a great deal about comets and their wanderings through space. In June we should have two of these cosmical visitors—Swift's and Wolfe's comets—the former after an absence of six years and the latter a trifle longer. Temple's comet completes the visitors' list by arriving in September. These comets are all regular visitors, whose periods are so well known that their arrivals may be timed almost to the hour. Others, no doubt, will arrive, but they will doubtless be casuals, of whose antecedents nothing is known, and most of them such small fry as to catch the attention of only the most assiduous observers."

While the code duello, in its sanguinary character, is rapidly becoming obsolete in the United States, it appears to be still in high favor on the other side of the Atlantic. In Germany some 4,000 engagements are yearly fought on the field of honor with sanguinary results. Most of these engagements take place in the neighborhood of college towns. Within the space of twenty-four hours as many as twenty duels have occurred in the neighborhood of Jena. Next to Germany in allegiance to the code duello, comes France. There are some 1,200 duels fought annually in France, the participants being mainly officers in the French army. Italy comes next to France, with some 272 duels annually. During the past ten years Italy has furnished 2,759 duels. Austria, Russia, Spain and Great Britain rank next in the order named. In Great Britain the code has become almost as obsolete as in the United States. Most of the duels fought on the European continent are fought with the sword, though pistols and knives are used occasionally.

Some young men of Irving, a suburb of Chicago, have formed an anti-marriage association. The member who marries must pay $25 and give a banquet to the members. To visit a girl twice in a week costs $2, and $1 is assessed against those who take a girl home by the shortest route. The members of the association expect to enjoy many banquets in the near future.

The Stone Family Association has grown so rapidly in the last three years, according to the New York Tribune, that it promises to be stronger in numbers than any similar organization in the country. At ae recent meeting in Boston, lately discovered information as to the English birthplace and ancestry of Simon and Gregory Stone was presented, and William E. Stone, of Cambridge, Mass., was authorized to have it published for the benefit of the descendants. It seems that Simon Stone sailed from London for New England in the ship Increase, on April 15, 1635, and that Gregory Stone reached Cambridge soon afterward.

Inspector General Breckinridge believes there is great need in the army for a system of rewards for conduct, and has proposed to present good-conduct badges to deserving soldiers. Referring to the recommendations, which have been indorsed by General Miles and Secretary Alger, General Breckinridge says: "Some armies adopted a system of good-conduct pay and badges and have derived marked benefit therefrom; and its introduction into our army would prove equally beneficial. The total number of men in the army worthy of good-conduct badges last year was 4,614, and over 17,500 men were reported as not having been tried, and 20,580 had not been in confinement, or 79.4 and 92.9 per cent. respectively, of the total number of enlisted men reported present and absent. These figures bring the troublesome element within 20 per cent., and speak well for the army; and they are a fair indication of the behavior of our troops. It is safe to say that the adoption of good-conduct badges would improve the morals of our army, and supplement the much-valued medals of honor and certificates of merit, which are hardly within reach in the quiet time of peace."

A singularly interesting announcement is that Mr. Jackson, the intrepid and accomplished explorer of Franz Josef Land, means to make an attempt to reach the North Pole by way of Grinnell Land. He at first planned to go up the east coast of Greenland and strike poleward from the north of that island, but abandoned that route when he found that it was already pre-empted by Lieutenant Peary, who will reach it from the west coast of Greenland. He will, therefore, go up the west coast of Greenland, just as the American explorer will, but on reaching high latitude will turn to the west, instead of to the east. While Lieutenant Peary makes his dash toward the pole on or near the thirtieth meridian west from Greenwich, Mr. Jackson will make his probably somewhere between the seventieth and eightieth. In those high latitudes, however, they will not be far apart ,and every mile made toward the pole will bring them nearer to each other. It is an interesting feature of the case, too, that the American will travel by way of Sherard Osborn Fiord and Nares Land and other regions bearing the names of English adventurers, and the Englishman will proceed by way of Grinnell Land and Grant Land, and perhaps Cape Columbia.

Alive Without Her Stomach.

The astonishing discovery made by a foreign surgeon, who has found that a human being can live without a stomach, will be regarded with wonder by the men of science everywhere. The physician who accomplished the triumph removed a woman's stomach four months ago, but the woman is still alive, working and in good health. She eats and she gets the benefit of her food, which is digested, presumably, by the other organs in the intestinal tract. The operation may not be of immediate practical value. It seems to be doubtful whether it will ever be tried save in rare cases where the life of the patient is dependent upon relief from some sort of stomach trouble. The fact remains that the performance is of great importance as an indication that the digestive and assimilative power of the stomach has been overestimated and that much work of the kind is performed by intestinal organs which have been little regarded. Heretofore it has been taken for granted that the stomach was an indispenable part of the vital system; that without it no one could take food or assimilate it. The recent sensational operation has opened up a whole new sphere of physiological science by disclosing that it is actually possible to get along without the organ altogether. The discovery is another of the triumphs which the daring and skill of modern surgery have encompassed within a quarter of a century.

The French Peasant.

The French peasant has an independent means of existence. He owns the soil he tills. If he employs laborers they, at least, will own a house and garden, and hope to own a plot. The English villager is either a small tradesman or a laborer. A garden which he cultivates but does not own is as a rule the extent of his possessions. There are two classes in an English village and these may be subdivided into various religious sects. There is only one class in our French commune—a fact which has a material bearing upon the social economy of the community. Every inhabitant of the commune is a proprietor of something, and all are bent on saving, yet, with all their individualism, they combine for common and mutual interest. This is illustrated by the organization of the syndicate for buying at wholesale prices. They unite for the cultivation of the soil, lending each other horses and making up teams. Every commune has a field, which is common property, and where, on payment of a trifling fee, animals graze. After the harvest all the fields become common property, and the gros betail and the other betail are allowed to roam at large.—Contemporary Review.

Luck in Venice.

There is a curious superstitition in Venice that if a stranger dies in a hotel the number of his room will be lucky at the next lottery.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Salt for Apple Orchards - Experience with Turkeys---Large Trees Near Buildings---Whitewashing Apple Trees---Etc., Etc.

SALT FOR APPLE ORCHARDS.

While it is well understood that salt is not a manure, it is so good a solvent of other minerals that where they exist in the soil it may always be used with advantage. We have often advised farmers to apply both potash and phosphate to apple orchards. But if this is done every year it is probable that some of these minerals revert to an insoluble condition. Whenever the apple trees set full for bearing it will pay while giving the usual annual dressing of potash and phosphate to add some salt to it, which will be much cheaper and probably more effective than supplying directly the minerals which the salt will indirectly furnish.

EXPERIENCE WITH TURKEYS.

By experimenting the Rhode Island turkey raisers find that the turkeys that roost out of doors the year through do best. They can withstand wind, rain and snow without injury if they roost in the lee of a hill or thick wood. On land where the wind has full sweep a windbreak of some kind should be provided for them. An empty barn having plenty of cracks may be used to shelter breeding turkeys, but we would use nothing smaller or tighter. They may be allowed to roost on trees in the orchards or in roosts built where they will be protected by some building. Large poles laid on a frame ten or fifteen feet high answer the purpose.

WHITEWASHING APPLE TREES.

It was once a common practice with many orchardists to whitewash the trunks of apple trees just before the winter came on. We could never see much advantage in this, though, as more or less of the rough bark was scraped off preparatory to whitewashing it destroyed some injurious insects that had prepared to make this shelter their winter home. But most of these insects would be destroyed by that most valuable friend of the orchardist and the grower, the wood-pecker, which remains here through the winter for that purpose. To kill off insects by other means is to some extent cheating these useful friends, provided the work is done in the fall. The whitewashed trunks make a striking appearance when the trees leave out in spring. But we could never see that the trees were beautified. A ready helpful wash would be to dissolve hardwood ashes in water, and wash the trunks with this. That would make no show at all, but it will clear the trunks of most insects, and if some carbolic acid were put in it, tae wash will be a good one to apply in summer to repel the borer.—Boston Cultivator.

FEEDING BUCKWHEAT BRAN.

The bran of buckwheat has much less nutrition in it than has wheat bran, and as it is very harsh, it is difficult to digest. On this account it ought not to given to horses or hogs. It will cause diarrhoea from its effect in scarifying the stomach. The hog having only the small places in its fore legs through which to perspire will suffer more than other animals. It will often cause mange in hogs after a few weeks' feeding with it. But we never had any trouble from feeding buckwheat bran to cows, though it never made a very large part of their ration. There should always be some grain fed with buckwheat bran in order to keep the animal in good thrift. Even buckwheat flour has the reputation of causing itching pimples on those who eat it, though these are thought by some to be favorable symptoms, as they represent what was already in the blood, and it is better that it be out than inside the system. But winter is the season when much more fat and grease is eaten than at any other season. It is quite possible that the quantity of pork gravy eaten with buckwheat cakes caused the bad humors in the blood, and that the cakes themselves performed their good service in expelling these humors from the body.

SUGAR BEET REFUSE AS FEED.

In considering the profit in the production of sugar beets farmers until recently have overlooked the value of the residue of the beet after the sugar has been extracted. While it contains considerably less nutriment than the standard coarse fodders, it serves a very useful purpose as a food, says the Burlington Corn Belt. One hundred pounds of beets contain something over a pound of digestible muscle-making food, while red clover contains about six and one-half pounds and timothy hay nearly three pounds. The value of beets as a food, however, largely lies in their influence on the digestive organs at a time of year when stock is usually fed on dry food. They are diuretic in their action and the almost universal report from practical feeders and experimenters is that roots are valuable as winter food for stock, and that sugar beets lead in this respect.

The Purdue agricultural station has demonstrated that sugar beets contain more nutriment than do mangels, carrots, rutabagas and common turnips. Their sugary nature makes them especially palatable. For sheep or milk cows no better roots can be fed. They keep the bowels open and tend to prevent impaction with cattle and sheep and give a gloss to the coat and condition to the skin not secured by dry feed.

At the Grand Island (Neb.) sugar factory a flock of 50,000 sheep and a number of cattle are now being fed almost exclusively upon the sliced beets, after the juices and sugar are extracted. City delivery wagons deliver to owners of cows or other live stock in the city all the feed of this kind that can be consumed for the nominal price of 25 cents a week. At first only one wagon supplied the demand, but now there are three engaged in the service. To encourage the industry the Grand Island factory exacts no charge for the food. Stock feeders and farmers are at liberty to haul away the product in unlimited quantities. At the stock yards near by 150 tons of the beet refuse are fed daily and stockmen find that with the addion of small quantities of grain cattle and sheep are quickly placed in fine condition for the market.

In feedng experiments conducted in the United States with sugar beets these roots have been fed in connection with other foods. At the Purdue station beets invariably have been fed to advantage, and they have used sugar beets for years for cattle and sheep. At the Ohio station, where corn silage and field beets have been compared in feeding dairy cattle, the beets have causd the best gains in weight of cows, size of milk flow and production of butter fat.

The sugar beet has no quality injurious to the milk, when fed to a dairy cow, while turnips, unless fed with great care, give an objectionable flavor to it.

At the Lehi (Utah) factory a feeding company has contracted for all the pulp for a term of years and feeds its cattle in sheds near the factory. It is said that the cattle eat from 100 to 125 pounds of pulp a day each, besides about fifteen pounds of hay. Analyses by the California experiment station show beet pulp to contain nearly as much protein as corn silage, and somewhat less of the other food ingredients.

THE UNPROFITABLE COW.

It does not follow as some people appear to suppose, that the reason a cow is unprofitable is because she is incapable of being profitable. There are cows, a great many of them, that are so deficient in the qualities that go to make good dairy animals that they can never be made profitable. But there are also a great many cows that have capacities which have never been developed. These cows are not profitable simply and only because they are not properly managed. The fault is not with the cows, but with the men who feed and care for them, and who do it so imperfectly that the best returns which the animals are capable of making can not possibly be secured.

Any one can see that an engine that is allowed to get rusty, and that is only partially supplied with fuel, or is run with fuel of an inferior quality, cannot give satisfactory service. In order to answer the design of its maker it must be constantly kept in good condition and must have an abundance of the proper kind of fuel. A similar principle governs in the work of all machines. In order to be effective the conditions of their successful working must be complied with. Now the cow is a sort of a machine for converting hay and grain into milk. She is a good deal more than a machine, for she has a vital element that no machine has, but to a certain extent she is a machine and is subject to the same conditions as are other machines. If she is to be profitable she must be properly cared for, and must be adequately supplied with suitable materials from which to elaborate her products.

Before a cow is condemned as unprofitable an inquiry should be made as to whether she is receiving proper care, whether she has all the food she needs, and, what is a very important factor, whether the food contains, in their proper proportions, all the elements that she requires. A change in treatment, as regards protection from storms and from extremes of temperature, and, in some cases, more gentle handling, would work a great improvement in many cows. A better selection of food materials, with perhaps an increased quantity, together with more regular periods for feeding and watering, would also cause a great change for the better. While they would not always change the owners' opinion, I am confident that carerul experiments along the lines above indicated would take a great many cows regarded as of inferior quality into the ranks of profitable dairy animals.—Journal of Agriculture.

Ringed by a Bicycle Nut.

Young Edward Bunk, of Brooklyn, doesn't hold the romantic and tender views on the subject of rings that are proper to his age and sex and that he probably held until a day or two ago. That is because he has worn one.

Edward is a machinist by trade, and he was polishing a big bicycle nut of highly tempered steel when suddenly it flew from its moorings, slipped over his index finger and, still revolving, rolled up the finger, cutting a thread as it went until it was stopped by the knuckle.

The finger began to swell. It was impossible to screw off the nut except by a process similar to the one by which it was put on. The surgeons greased the finger with antiseptic vaseline and unscrewed the nut, following the thread that it had cut on the finger.—New York Journal.

Strength of a Spider's Webb.

Size for size, a thread of spider's silk is decidedly tougher than one of steel. An ordinary thread will bear a weight of three grains. This is about fifty per cent. stronger than a steel thread of the same thickness.

NEW YORK'S STEADY GROWTH.

The City Has Never Halted Since it Was First Fairly Started.

Ernest Ingersoll writes a paper on the Greater New York, entitled "Reasoning Out a Metropolis," for St. Nicholas. Mr. Ingersoll says:

The people of New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island and certain near-by northern towns resolved to join themselves together into one city, which is now the Greater New York. It embraces 341 square miles of territory, and includes a population of nearly 3,400,000.

Besides these, at least another million dwell on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River, quite as near and as closely identified with the great city on Manhattan Island as are those of the northern and eastern suburbs. This makes a population of nearly 4,500,000 which may be said to belong to New York, making it not only by far the largest center of human life and interests in America, but, excepting only London, the most populous spot on the globe.

How has it happened that this vast city has grown up where it stands? Why did not the American metropolis arise somewhere else? Is its position an accident, or does history show sound reason for its situation? The earliest settlement here was merely a trading station that gradually became a small seaport, like a dozen others along the coast. Before the year 1700 these were so nearly alike that he would have been a wise prophet who truly foretold which would thrive. Indeed, many men of that day firmly believed that Newport and Annapolis were to be the two great American seaports.

Great cities arise at the points where the greatest number of people find it convenient to meet at first for business and later for pleasure. You cannot force a city to grow in an unnatural or unsuitable situation; and it is no easier to prevent a city from growing in its proper place. But the conditions that change a village into a big town and expand the town into a city or metropolis are not the same in different parts of the globe, and vary with the march of centuries; so that now many an ancient world market, like Nineveh or Memphis, has totally disappeared; while towns like Berlin have lately increased with amazing rapidity, after a long history as small and insignificant places. As for New York, it has never halted nor gone backward for a moment since it was fairly started on its career in 1625.

Sex in Flowers.

Professor Kenjiro Fujii of the Imperial University of Tokio, Japan, has recently published a paper in the proceedings of that institution explaing the law that determines the male or the female sex in flowers. His observations and experiments have been made on the prevailing pine tree of that country. He gives, in full detail, the results of many observations and comes to the following conclusions: That the sex of the flowers is undetermined until a certain stage of their growth, and that a flower that would otherwise develop into a male has a tendency to become a female when local increase of nourishment takes place at a certain stage, or during certain stages of its development. It is very interesting to note that this discovery as to the law regulating the reproduction of the separate sexes in flowers was first made and reported some quarter of a century ago by Prof. Thomas Meehan; and the paper read by him before the American Society for the Advancement of Science appears in the printed proceedings of the Salem meeting. The doctrine met with some opposition at that time, Prof. Agassiz especially making a powerful protest against the sentiments of the paper. But it has since been adopted as a demonstration, and is the accepted theory of sex in the article on this subject in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica." The American view, differs slightly from that of the Japanese scientist in this, that while the latter seems to regard the male characteristics as the normal condition, the accident of abundant nutrition only causing an advance of female characteristics, the former regards the female as the normal condition, and the cutting of the fail supply brings about the male flowers. Again, the American exponent not only requires an abundant supply of nutrition to insure female nowers, but a high vital power in the nucleus to avail itself of the nutrition. Prof. Fujii shows by his paper that he is in ignorance of the occupancy of the field before him by the American philosopher; and the fact gives additional interest to the paper in this respect, that so nearly the same results should follow observations made in such widely separated quarters of the globe. —New York Independent.

A Rat Catcher's Story.

There are tricks in all trades, and probably as many in that of the professional rat-catcher as in any other line. According to the story of a man who has made a barrel of money in that business, but who has since drifted into other pursuits, it was once easier to make a living catching rats than by running a shell game at a country fair. "I used to use ferrets for the extermination of the rodents," he said, "and when I received an order to clear a warehouse of the pests I always insisted that the pay should be gauged by the number of rats killed, at so much per head. I carried the ferrets in a big wooden box, with a false bottom. In a secret drawer, underneath, I would place four or five dozen live rats before starting out, let them run loose upon reaching the place to be rid of rodents, and then free the ferrets. Of course, with fifty or sixty rats running around loose, there was always a great slaughter, and sometimes the ferrets would kill nearly all the rats I turned free. In this way I was always sure of receiving handsome remuneration for an evening's work, upon the presentation of the carcases to the parties who employed me."—Philadelphia Record.

Invited Grant to Go to Her Cellar if He Got Frightened.

Summer Hill, close to Studley, Va., is a very interesting place, built over a hundred years ago, and was the arena of much active warfare about the year 1862. Mrs. Newton resides there, the widow of Capt. William B. Newton, a scholarly gentleman and brave commander of cavalry in Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's brigade, who was killed at the battle of Culpeper Court House. He was a brother of the late Bishop John Brokenbough Newton, who died last Ascension day. Summer Hill was taken for headquarters by Gen. Grant, and there he held a council of war with Gen. Hancock and Gen. McDowell. Gen. Grant told Mrs. Newton he was expecting an attack and that a battle would be fought under her very roof-tree, and added:

"I advise you strongly, madam, to go over into King William County with your little children. I will be glad to furnish you an ambulance and safeguard to cross the lines."

She answered: "No, I prefer to stay here. This old home is all I have left, and if its fate is to fall down it will have to fall on my head. I can put the children down in the potato cellar, and, General, if you get scared when the firing begins you can go down there with them."

Gen. Grant laughed heartily and said: "Have your own way, madam. You are brave enough."

After the war was over he inquired very particularly of her, and expressed the hope that she came out all right.—Boston Transcript.

Golf Breed's Thrift.

The rapid spread of golf in this country has opened a new field for the enterprising American boy.

It is good, healthful work for a lad, for it keeps him out in the open air, and he often gets as much fun and more work out of a game than the player himself. His earnings are more than those of most of his fellows in stores and offices, too. The usual rate of pay is from 10 to 15 cents an hour, and with the tips from players the caddie's earnings often amount to $8 or $10 per week in the golf season. In some places the caddies are paid by the round, but that is not so fair as the time pay system, as the lest skilful players, who are apt to give the caddies most work, take the longest time to go over the course.

In the neighborhood of the big cities, where most of the golf links are located, many business men play the game, going over the links early in the morning or on their return from business after 4 in the afternoon. In such places most of the caddies are schoolboys, who can do this work outside of school hours, as the links are practically deserted during the middle of the day except on Saturday, which is, of course, a holiday for the schoolboy, as well as for the business man. There are any number of thrifty caddies who are paying all their school expenses this winter with the money they earned running after balls during the long summer days.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

New Use for the Megaphone

An interesting application of a recent invention to the work of constructing the modern "sky scraper" is shown in a large office building now going up not far from Broadway. When the building had reached a height of but two or three stories, the contractor had no difficulty in mounting to its top and urging the workmen on to renewed effort, or chiding them in any form of words that occurred to him. But eight or ten floors added, he found it took more of his time than he could spare to mount to the top on every occasion when he was needed. So he conceived the brilliant idea of having a megaphone constructed to connect his headquarters in the first story with the top, where the men were at work. When the work lags now or any conflict of authority arises, he is able to make his voice heard at the seat of the trouble without moving from his seat, much to his own satisfaction, if not to that of his employees.

If the statement of one of the bricklayers is to be accepted as true, the megaphone lends itself with peculiar readiness to the transmission of profane language. Hearing an adjuring voice from seventeen floors is said to have a highly stimulating effect upon the workman's movements.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Cold Storage.

Some fifteen millions of dollars are invested in this business, and poultry, eggs, oysters, beef, vension, lamb, etc., may be kept in perfection for months, even from one season to the next.

A visit to one of these warehouses is interesting. The walls are of extraordinary thickness, sheathed with wood and filled with huge ice boxes. In some of the modern warehouses, the same chemicals used to make artificial ice are circulated through the rooms by means of pipes, which keep the temperature several degrees below zero. The fish, meat or game to be preserved is packed in the ice boxes, which have double walls and the ice is packed around them. With the atmosphere around them below zero, the articles to be preserved are kept at a temperature that would make an Arctic explorer shiver, until they are wanted, when they are taken out and sold, sometimes in a few days, and as often in a few months. The refrigerator cars have helped to develop the cold-storage business.

ON THE GRAND BANKS.

How and Cod and Halibut Are Taken by the Small Vessels.

Gustav Kobbe writes an article entitled "On the Grand Banks and Elsewhere" for St. Nicholas. Mr. Kobbe says:

The trawlers are generally found on the Grand Banks, the hand-liners on the Western Bank and Quiro. These hand-liners are smaller vessels with fewer dories, and the men fish with hand-lines, one man and two lines to a dory. The hand-liner sits in the middle of his dory, with a compartment in its stern, another in its bow, for his catch. When you see the bow sticking far up in the air, you know the fisherman has his stern-load. Then, as fish after fish flashes into the other compartment, the bow settles, and when the dory is on an even keel the hand-liner pulls back to the vessel.

The trawlers bait with fresh herring, mackerel, and squid; the hand-liners with salt clams. The catch of both is split and salted, and the vessel has a full "fare," or catch, when she has "wet her salt," that is, used up all her salt—and is full of fish. A trawler's voyage lasts about eight weeks; a hand-liner's, eleven.

A trawler's crew receives no wages, but fishes on shares. First, the captain gets a percentage; of the remainder one-half goes to the vessel, which "finds," that is, supplies the gear, stores, salt, and half the bait; and the other half to the captain and crew in equal shares, which run from $110 to $150, and even to $250.

But among the hand-liners each man is paid according to what he catches, the "fare" from each dory being weighed as it is taken aboard. This stimulates competition. There is judgment in knowing where to fish, or how long to stay over a certain spot; and even the quickness with which a line is hauled in will make a perceptible difference at the end of a day's fishing. It means something to be "high line," as they call the best fisherman, at the end of a voyage, and those who win this distinction time and again, as some do, become known as "killers" and "big fishermen."

The main catch on the Banks is cod and halibut. There is also a fleet of small American vessels which pursues the merry swordfish. Swordfishing is good sport—whaling on a small scale. A man, dart in hand, stands in the vessel's bow, supported by a semi-circular iron brace. When near enough to the fish, he lets fly the dart. A swordfish may weigh 350 pounds. One can tow a dory a mile, and a piece of the sword has been found driven through the bottom of a pilot boat.

Most people have seen worse things in private than they pretend to be shocked at in public.

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WEEKLY SERMONS.

Dr. Talmage Preaches on Cares of the Household.

"Christian Cheerfulness" is the Title of the Eighth Sermon in the N. Y. Herald's Competitive Series—By a Brooklyn Minister—Dr. Talmage on Home Life.

TEXT: "Rejoice in the Lord always: and again I say, Rejoice.—Philippians, iv., 4.

What is so common among men as the disposition to see only the dark side of the events of life? Many of us have a tendency to exaggerate our ills which amounts almost to melancholia. If it is not always high tide in our course of fortune we sink into a condition of morbid despair. We are too apt to forget that in nature the tide must fall as well as rise. We do not realize that it is the part of wisdom to make the best use of the opportunities we have. We compare our circumstances with those of others who are more fortunate and brood over "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune."

The tendency to dwell upon our ills grows with time. In the beginning it can be checked easily, but in time it becomes like a torrent gaining impetus with its descent, until it is beyond control. Now and then we receive the sad news that one whom we esteemed as upright and godly has allowed this morbid tendency to obtain such headway that it unseats the reason and with it the sense of moral responsibility. Then we learn of the self-destruction of such a one and we are not surprised. It was almost the inevitable consequence of a false, one sided view of life that is supported by neither common sense nor religion.

With reference to the character of the mind men may be divided into the matter of fact and the exaggerative. While the former are liable to be unsettled and discontented occasionally, the latter are apt to be so as a rule, because their minds, being imaginative, create for themselves ideals which they seldom, if ever, attain. Nevertheless, the normal condition of life is one of cheerfulness. God teaches us this in nature, which, as a rule, is bright with sunshine, gay with color and filled with joyous sounds. Laughter and song, harmony and beauty are the radiant figures of that living picture whereby our Heavenly Father points out to each the road to happiness. It is the desire of every earnest man to please God. There is no better way to do so than by showing ourselves satisfied with what He gives us. A preacher once said: "We do not please God more by eating bitter aloes than by eating honey. A cloudy, foggy, rainy day is not more heavenly than a day of sunshine. A funeral march is not so much like the music of angels as the songs of birds on a May morning. There is no more religion in the gaunt, naked forest in winter than in the laughing blossoms of the spring and the ripe, rich fruits of autumn."

How few cultivate a sunny disposition! How few make an effort to be cheerful when they feel unhappy! There are some the hard lines of whose faces never break into a smile. There are others who know only that mirth which is provoked by artificial means, such as a joke or a ridiculous incident. Some are cheerful only when they have driven a good bargain. You all know the business smile worn by those who are anxious to gain your good will or your money. Perhaps you are acquainted with people who wear a mask of cheerfulness for the outer world and a mask of terror for their homes.

Little do they who go through life dissatisfied and cheerless know how much they lose of that which is sweetest in human experience. Not only they but all with whom they come in contact are robbed of a portion of the blessing of existence. We owe it to our families, our friends, in fact to all our fellow men, as well as to ourselves, to make brighter, not gloomier, this human life. St. Paul's example shows that even in distressing circumstances cheerfulness is possible. His injunction, "Rejoice in the Lord," was literally obeyed by himself.

The consistent Christian must be cheerful. Even when the knowledge of his sinfulness weighs heaviest upon him he believes that God is forgiving and merciful. The bitterness of his sorrow is sweetened by the promises of God. The gloom of his soul is illumined by the light of God's love. However forbidding the darkness by which he is surrounded, however great the suffering to which he is subjected, however mercilessly the hand of misfortune may tighten its grip, he knows he shall be higher in the esteem of his God and more fit for his destiny if, with patience and a cheerful heart, he bears these things. The consolations of his religion will never fail him if he appeals to them. Gloomy Christianity is a misrepresentation. However well meaning those may be who dwell only on the sufferings of Christ, only on the wrath of God and the punishment of sin, they do God an injustice and teach only half the truth. There is nothing to gain from such a repulsive presentation of religion. It is not natural, necessary nor fair to our fellow men to minimize those features of our religion that God has made most prominent. There is a bright side which it is of the utmost importance to emphasize in order to win men to religion. The dawn of redemption and the joy of spiritual triumph forever obliterated the sorrows of Calvary. The justice, mercy and love of God irradiate prismatic light on the sombre picture of sin and judgment. JAMES B. NIES,
Rector Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOME LIFE.

Dr. Talmage Preaches On the Cares of the Household.

TEXT: "Lord, dost Thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? Bid her, therefore, that she help me."—Luke x., 40.

Yonder is a beautiful village homestead. The man of the house is dead, and his widow is taking charge of the premises. This is the widow, Martha of Bethany. Yes, I will show you also the pet of the household. This is Mary, the the younger sister, with a book under her arm, and her face having no appearance of anxiety or care. Company has come. Christ stands outside the door, and, of course, there is a good deal of excitement inside the door. The disarranged furniture is hastily put aside, and the hair is brushed back and the dresses are adjusted as well as, in so short a time, Mary and Martha can attend to these matters. They did not keep Christ standing at the door until they had elaborately arranged their tresses, then coming out with their affected surprise, as though they had not heard the two or three previous knockings, saying: "Why, is that you?" No. They were ladies, and were always presentable, although they may not have always had on their best, for non of us always has on our best; if we did, our best would not be worth having on. They throw open the door and greet Christ. They say: "Good morning, Master; come in and be seated." Christ did not come alone; He had a group of friends with Him, and such an influx of city visitors would throw any country home into perturbation. I suppose also the walk from the city had been a good appetizer. The kitchen department that day was a very important department, and I suppose that Martha had no sooner greeted the guests than she fled to that room. Mary had no worriment about household affairs. She had full confidence that Martha could get up the best dinner in Bethany. She seems to say: "Now, let us have a division of labor. Martha, you cook, and I'll sit down and be good." So you have often seen a great difference between two sisters.

There is Martha, hard-working, painstaking, a good manager, ever inventive of some new pastry, or discovering something in the art of cookery and housekeeping. There is Mary, also fond of conversation, literary, so engaged in deep questions of ethics she has no time to attend to the questions of household welfare. It is noon. Mary is in the parlor with Christ. Martha is in the kitchen. It would have been better if they had divided the work, and then they could have divided the opportunity of listening to Jesus; but Mary monopolizes Christ while Martha swelters at the fire. It was a very important thing that they should have a good dinner that day. Christ was hungry, and He did not often have a luxurious entertainment. Alas, me! if the duty had devolved upon Mary, what a repast that would have been! But something went wrong in the kitchen. Perhaps the fire would not burn, or the bread would not bake, or Martha scalded her hand, or something was burned black that ought only to have been made brown; and Martha lost her patience, and forgetting the proprieties of the occasion, with besweated brow, and, perhaps, with pitcher in one hand and tongs in the othor, she rushes out of the kitchen into the presence of Christ, saying, "Lord, dost Thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone?" Christ scolded not a word. If it were scolding, I would rather have His scolding than anybody else's blessing. There was nothing acerb. He knew that Martha had almost worked herself to death to get Him something to eat, and so He throws a world of tenderness into His intonation as He seems to say: "My dear woman, do not worry, let the dinner go; sit down on this ottoman beside Mary, your younger sister. Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things, but one thing is needful." As Martha throws open that kitchen door I look in and see a great many household perplexities and anxieties.

First, there is the trial of non-appreciation. This is what made Martha so mad with Mary. The younger sister had no estimate of her older sister's fatigues. As now, men bothered with the anxieties of the store, the office and shop, or coming from the Stock Exchange, they say when they get home: "Oh, you ought to be in our factory a little while; you ought to have to manage eight, or ten, or twenty subordinates, and then you would know what trouble and anxiety are!" Oh, sir, the wife and the mother has to conduct at the same time a university, a clothing establishment, a restaurant, a laundry, a library, while she is health officer, police and president of her realm! She must do a thousand things, and do them well, in order to keep things going smoothly; and so her brain and her nerves are taxed to the utmost. I know there are housekeepers who are so fortunate that they can sit in an arm chair in the library, or lie on the belated pillow and throw off all the care upon subordinates who, having large wages and great experience, can attend to all of the affairs of the household. Those are the exceptions. I am speaking now of the great mass of housekeepers—the women to whom life is a struggle, and who, at thirty years of age, look as though they were forty, and at forty look as though they were fifty, and at fifty look as though they were sixty.

You think, O, man of the world! that you have all the cares and anxieties. If the cares and anxieties of the household should come upon you for one week, you would be fit for the Insane Asylum. The half-rested housekeeper arises in the morning. She must have the morning repast prepared at an irrevocable hour. What if the fire will not light; what if the marketing did not come; what if the clock has stopped—no matter, she must have the morning repast at an irrevocable hour. Then the children must be got off to school. What if their garments are torn; what if they do not know their lessons; what if they have lost a hat or sash—they must be ready. Then you have all the dist of the day, and perhaps of several days, to plan; but what if the butcher has sent meat unmasticable, or the grocer has sent articles of food adulterated, and what if some piece of silver be gone, or some favorite chalice be cracked, or the roof leak, or the plumbing fail, or any one of a thousand things occur—you must be ready. Spring weather comes, and there must be a revolution in the family wardrobe; or autumn comes, and you must shut out the northern blast; but what if the moth has preceded you to the chest; what if, during the year, the children have outgrown the apparel of last year; what if the fashions have changed. Your house must be an apothecary's shop; it must be a dispensary; there must be medicines for all sorts of ailments. You must be in half a dozen places at the same time, or you must attempt to be. If, under all this wear and tear of life, Martha makes an impatient rush upon the library or drawing-room, be patient, be lenient!

Oh, woman, though I may fail to stir up an appreciation in the souls of others in regard to your household toils, let me assure you, from the kindness with which Jesus Christ met Martha, that he appreciates all your work from garret to cellar; and that the God of Deborah, and Hannah, and Abigail, and Grandmother Lois, and Elizabeth Fry, and Hannah More is the God of the housekeeper! Jesus was never married, that he might be the especial friend and confident of a whole world of troubled womanhood. I blunder; Christ was married. The Bible says that the Church is the Lamb's wife, and that makes me know that all Christian women have a right to go to Christ and tell Him of their annoyance and troubles, since by His oath of conjugal fidelity He is sworn to sympathize.

Again there is the trial of severe economy. Nine hundred and ninety-nine households out of a thousand are subjected to it—some under more and some under less stress of circumstances. Especially if a man smoke very expensive cigars, and take very costly dinners at the restaurants, he will be severe in demanding domestic economies. This is what kills tens of thousands of women—attempting to make five dollars do the work of seven. A young woman about to enter the married state said to her mother: "How long does the honeymoon last?" The mother answered: "The honeymoon lasts until you ask your husband for money."

How great are the responsibilities of housekeepers. Sometimes an indigestible article of food, by its effect upon a king, has overthrown an empire. A distinguished statistician says that of one thousand unmarried men there are thirty-eight criminals, and of one thousand married men only eighteen are criminals. What a suggestion of home influence! Let the most be made of them. Housekeepers, by the food they provide, by the couches they spread, by the books they introduce, by the influences they bring around their homes, are deciding the physical, intellectual, moral, eternal destiny of the race. You say your life is one of sacrifice. I know it. But, my sisters, this is the only life worth living. That was Florence Nightingale's life; that was Payson's life; that Christ's life.

FRANKFORT LOTTERY CLOSED.

Legal Fight of Twenty-two Years Ends in Abolition.

The forty-one offices of the Frankfort Lottery scattered over Louisville, Ky., were closed for the first time in twenty-five years, and no drawings were made at the principal office at Third and Green Streets. The lottery is closed for good.

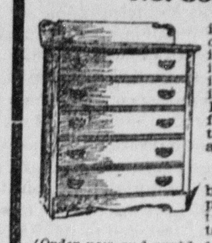
The mandate of the Supreme Court has not been received, but the owners of the lottery felt that nothing would be gained by keeping open, as Criminal Judge Barker announced that his first act would be to proceed against the lottery without waiting for official notice. Thus has ended a fight that has been waged for twenty-two years against the policy shops of Louisville. The company had two drawings daily, and its profits averaged $10,000 a day.

Quail a Pest.

McDonald County (Missouri) farmers recently issued a general invitation to hunters to come and kill quail, the birds having become so plentiful as to be a pest.

Postage stamps in England are gummed with a starch made from potatoes.

No. 088.



This highly Polished solid oak 6-drawer Chiffonier measures 54 inches high, 32 inches wide, 19 inches deep. Each drawer is furnished with the best locks, and

$3.39

buys this exact piece of furniture which retails for $8.00.

(Order now and avoid disappointment.)

Drop a postal for our lithographed Carpet Catalogue which shows all colors with exact distinctness. If carpet samples are wanted, mail us 5c. in stamps. Why pay your local dealer 50 per cent. more than our prices when you can buy of the mill? The great household educator—our new 112 page special catalogue of Furniture, Draperies, Lamps, Stoves, Crockery, Mirrors, Pictures, Bedding, Refrigerators, Baby Carriages is also yours for the asking. Again we ask, why enrich your local dealer when you can buy of the maker? Both catalogues cost you nothing, and we pay all postage.

Julius Hines & Son
BALTIMORE, MD.
Please Mention This Paper.

FLASHES OF FUN.

She—"I'm sorry to hear you've lost your patient, Dr. Jones." He—"But he was ill a long, long time!"—Punch.

Friend—"How do you get along with the cooking?" The Bride—"Admirably! I blame it on the range."—Puck.

"How can you call a man a Christian who loves himself as that feller does?" "Well, I've heard that he is his own worst enemy."—Puck.

"Pounder has had to go out of the band." "What was the trouble?" "He has got too fat to balance the bass-drum."—Chicago Record.

"Our organist has an easy time of it." "In what way?" "When he wants his wheel pumped up he attaches it to the organ."—Chicago Record.

He—"I suppose if your father found me here he would kick me out of the door?" She—"Oh, I don't know; papa's punting is wretched."—Detroit Journal.

"The horse has another point of superiority over the wheel." "What is it?" "When a horse is getting ready to shy at anything, you can tell it by his ears."—Chicago Record.

Hall—"What are you doing now?" Gall—"Oh, I'm making a house-to-house canvass to ascertain why people don't want to buy a new patent clothes-wringer."—Chicago News.

"Darling," he cried, "I cannot live without you." "But," she replied, "my father is bankrupt." "In that case," he despondently replied, "I guess I'll go and shoot myself."—Chicago News.

Teacher—"Don't any of you know how to find mountains on the map? Now, look at this map of Alaska. What is that row or chain of dark, round spots?" Class (in chorus)—"Nuggets!"—Puck.

Alice—"What a gallant person Mr. Dunkley is. He never addresses me without beginning 'Fair miss.'" Dorothy—"Oh, that's force of habit. He used to be a street-car conductor."—Cleveland Leader.

Bowery Bill—"Say, young feller, you ought to stop smokin' cigarettes. Dey ain't good fer yer." Cholly—"W-why not?" Bowery Bill—"Look how nervous yer get just 'cause a gen'l'man asks yer fer a light."—Puck.

Teacher—"Well, Jane, what is your father's business?" Jane—"He's a collector, mum." Teacher—"And for whom does he collect money?" Jane—"He doesn't collect money. He's a collector of rags."—Boston Ideas.

She—"But surely you believe that the sins of the father are visited on the children?" He—"Rather. My governor promised to let me have a fiver this morning; but he lost it at poker last night, so I didn't get it!"—Punch.

"Boswell," said Dr. Johnson, meeting the biographer on the street, "I have been reading your manuscripts. There is a great deal about yourself in them. They seem to me to be Youmoirs rather than Memoirs."—Puck.

She—"If you could have one wish, what would it be?" He—"It would be that—that—oh, if I only dared to tell you what it would be!" She—"Well, go on. Why do you suppose I brought up the wishing subject?"—Chicago News.

Mrs. Porkley—"I often wonder how people manage to understand each other in France." Mrs. Gotham—"How absurd." Mrs. Porkley—"Well, both my daughters speak French, and they can't understand each other."—Up-to-Date.

Proprietor (average hotel)—"Very sorry, sir, but you will have to leave this house at once." Guest—"Goodness me! What have I done?" Proprietor (solemnly)—"You said something to a waiter which has displeased the cook."—Yellow Book.

Lady (interviewing housemaid)—"Why did you leave your last place?" Housemaid—"Because the master kissed me, mum." Lady—"And you didn't like it, eh?" Housemaid—"Oh, I didn't mind it, mum, but the mistress didn't like it!"—Fun.

A RUBBER ST. JACOBS OIL FOR Soreness and Stiffness.

IT CURES IN TWO OR THREE VIGOROUS RUBS.

FASCINATION OF FOIBLES.

Little Frailties May Make the Possessor of Them More Lovable.

"No man is sincerely and securely loved, except by those who know his foibles," says Sir Arthur Helps. Rousseau qualifies his recognition of faults in his old friend Gauffrecourt by the surmise that without them he would probably have been less amiable. In no works is this better exemplified than in those of Charles Dickens. "When I know all the foibles a man has, with little trouble in the discovery, I begin to think he is worth liking." And of Dickens' father, and his notable Micawberisms of speech and demeanor, he declares that no one could know him without liking him the better for them. No one likes Micawber less for his follies, and Dickens liked his father better the more he recalled his whimsical qualities.

One of the notable examples of the fact that foibles may rather endear than estrange is in Oliver Goldsmith. The epithet so often heard, and ever in kindly tones, of "Poor Goldsmith" speaks volumes. Writing of him, Washington Irving says that when eminent talent is united to spotless virtue, we are awed and dazzled into admiration, but our admiration is apt to be cold; while there is something in the harmless infirmities of a good and great but erring nature that pleads touchingly with ours. Irving is persuaded that few who consider the real compound of admirable and whimsical qualities which formed Goldsmith's character would wish to prune away its eccentricities, trim its grotesque luxuriance, and clip it down to the decent formalities of rigid virtue.

"Let not his frailties be remembered," said Johnson; "he was a very great man." Washington Irving would rather say, "Let them be remembered, since their chief end was to endear."

Oliver Wendell Holmes asserts that we must have a weak spot in any character before we can love it much. "People that do not laugh or cry, or take more of anything than is altogether good for them, or use any but dictionary words, may be admirable subjects for biographies; but we don't always care most for those flat-pattern flowers that press best in the herbarium."

The most non-exacting and most indulgent cannot, perhaps, fail to find some faults in the nearest and best friends; but in not a few cases, foibles are even the strengtheners of regards.

No Use to Cry.

No use to fret and worry and itch and scratch. That won't cure you. Tetterine will. Any sort of skin disease, Tetter, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Ringworm or mere abrasion of the skin. At drug stores, or by mail for 50c. in stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Take care how you listen to the voice of the flatterer, who, in return for his little stock, expects to derive from you considerable advantage. If one day you do not comply with his wishes, he imputes to you two hundred defects instead of perfection.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

This is the law of benefits between men—the one ought to forget at once what he has given, and the other ought never to forget what he has received.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c.a bottle.

No matter what his rank or position may be, the lover of books is the richest and happiest of the children of men.

Chew Star Tobacco - The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

If a man is worth knowing at all he is worth knowing well.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

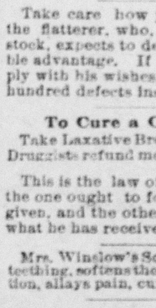
There is a remedy for every wrong and a satisfaction for every soul.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIETER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so useful as common sense.

Established 1780.

Baker's Chocolate,



celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known

Yellow Label

on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

MADE ONLY BY
WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.,
Dorchester, Mass.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

BIBLE PICTURE OF CONSUMPTIVES
Read Ezekiel 37:1-14 cured by breath. No drugs. Send 50 cents for NASAL INSPIRATOR, or stamp for pamphlet to G. B. FARMER, Perth, Ont., Canada.

SEEDS Garden & Flower with a world-wide reputation. Catalog free to all.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

25 CTS **PISO'S CURE FOR** 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Gained Forty-Eight Pounds.

"I had a strong appetite for liquor, which was the beginning of the breaking down of my health. I was also a slave to tea and coffee drinking. I took the gold cure, but it did not help me."

This is a portion of an interview clipped from the *Daily Herald*, of Clinton, Iowa. It might well be taken for the subject of a temperance lecture, but that is not our object in publishing it. It is to show how a system, run down by drink and disease, may be restored. We cannot do better than quote further from the same:

I RETIRED TO CITY LIFE.

"For years I was unable to do my work. I could not sleep nights or rest days on account of continuous pains in my stomach and back. I was unable to digest my food. Headaches and painful urination were frequent, and my heart's action became increased. I left my farm and retired to city life, for I was a confirmed invalid, and the doctors said I would never be well again.

"Soon after I happened to use four boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and since then I have been free from all pain, headache and dyspepsia. I eat heartily and have no appetite for strong drink or tea or coffee, and feel twenty years younger.

"*My weight has increased 48 pounds.* I cannot say too much for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and claim that they have cured me.

"JOHN B. COOK."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixteenth day of February, 1897.

A. P. BARKER, *Notary Public.*

To people run down in health, from whatever cause—drink or disease—the above interview will be of interest. The truth of it is undoubted, as the statement is sworn to, and we reproduce the oath here. For any further facts concerning this medicine write to Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The name and address of the subject of above interview is John B. Cook, of 208 South 5th Street, Lyon, Iowa.

When it takes a young man fifteen minutes to assist a girl to don her jacket she is neither his sister by birth nor refusal.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Chickens EARN Money

IF YOU GIVE THEM HELP.

You cannot do this unless you understand them and know how to cater to their requirements; and you cannot spend years and dollars learning by experience, so you must buy the knowledge acquired by others. We offer this to you for only 25 cents.

YOU WANT THEM TO PAY THEIR OWN WAY

even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know something about them. To meet this want we are selling a book giving the experience of a *practical* poultry raiser for twenty-five years. It was written by a man who put all his mind, and time, and money to making a success of Chicken raising—not as a pastime, but as a business—and if you will profit by his twenty-five years' work, you can save many Chicks annually, and make your Fowls earn dollars for you. The point is, that you must be able to detect trouble in the Poultry Yard as soon as it appears, and know how to remedy it. This book will teach you.

(Only 25c.

It tells how to detect and cure disease; to feed for eggs and also for fattening; which fowls to save for breeding purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable.

Sent postpaid for twenty-five cents in stamps.

Book Publishing House
134 LEONARD ST., N. Y. CITY.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.

E. Warner, LeRayville, Pa., astonished the world by growing 250 bushels Salzer's corn; J. Breider, Mishicott, Wis., 173 bush. barley, and P. Shuert, Randalia, Iowa, by growing 186 bush. Salzer's oats per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 150,000 new customers, hence will send on trial

10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.

11 pkgs of rare farm seeds, Hog Pea, Sand Vetch, etc. Wheat, Sheep Rape, Jerusalem Corn, etc., including our mammoth Seed Catalogue, telling all about the $500 gold prizes for best name for our new marvelous corn and oats, "Prodigus," also sample of same, all mailed you upon receipt of but 10c. postage, positively worth $10, to get a start. 100,000 bbls. Seed Potatoes at $1.50 a bbl. 35 pkgs. earliest vegetable seeds, $1.00.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LACROSSE WIS.

Please send this adv. along.

Catalog alone, 5c. No. A. C. 6

WE BUY OLD POSTAGE STAMPS, COINS, etc. Send 10c for list of prices we pay for U. S. Postage, Revenues, Foreign Stamps and Coins. It will be handy for reference. CHESAPEAKE STAMP CO., 230 E. Balto. St., Balto., Md.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Jan. 20.

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Entire stock of The Racket, including the new China Annex, closing out at Cut Prices. Big Rush. U may as well have a chance at it as Ur Neighbor.

Kom quick and get the Cream.

Everything must be sold by March 1st.

A 2-horse load a day is the output now.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, JR.
Bellefonte, Pa.

We are here to please the people. We study daily to provide a stock of goods which will meet the wants of the good citizens of good old Penns Valley. And we study daily how to wait on you courteously and with dispatch. If we succeed in pleasing the people, we know that we shall get a good living for ourselves.

Special This Week !

New Domestic Ginghams, Muslins, Prints,—Lots to choose from—Cheap. Many of you remember our Ginghams of a year ago. These are better and cheaper.

(That's no lie)

Wolf & Crawford.

Weather Forecast.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from January 19 to 23, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 24th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 25th, great central valleys 26th to 28th, eastern states 29th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 24th, great central valleys 26th, eastern states 28th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 27th, great central valleys 29th, eastern states 31st.

Temperature of the week ending January 29 will average above normal in the northern, about normal in the southern states, and below normal on the Pacific slope.

A great fall in temperature will occur in the southern states from 20th to last of the month. This fall was predicted to occur earlier in the northern states. Heavy rains or snows may be expected in the eastern states during the last 19 days of January.

Recent Union Deaths.

In Kelly twp., John Hummel, aged 62 years.

At Mazeppa, the wife of Christian Fangboner, aged 84 years.

In Lewisburg, Walter Donachy, in his 26th year.

In Kelly twp., John Morgan, aged 86 years.

In Hartleton, Rev. Adam Beaver, aged 82 years.

In Lewisburg, the wife of Clarence Grove, aged 32 years.

At Red Top, Eva Hummel, aged 22 years.

Recent Mifflin Co. Deaths.

Near Belleville, Rudy, son of Levi Kanagy, aged 5 years.

In Bratton twp., Jacob Stayrook, aged 64 years.

In Lewistown, Miss Harriet Wightman, aged 72 years.

In Virginia, the wife of W. R. Wood aged 66 years, formerly of Lewistown.

In Mechanicsville, Wesley Young, aged 56 years.

Furnace to be Sold.

The personal property of the Valentine Iron Company was sold on Monday by the sheriff for $9,000. It was bought in by the creditors. The real estate and furnace will be sold by the sheriff in April.

Get the bells and ring 'em !
Get your friends and bring 'em !
To see the new gingham
at
WOLF & CRAWFORD'S Store.

25TH ANNIVERSARY.

The Odd Fellows Celebrate their Rounding a Quarter Century.

On January 15th, 1873, twenty-five years ago, the I. O. O. F., of Centre Hall received their charter, and on Saturday evening the twenty-fifth anniversary was appropriately celebrated by the order by a banquet in the hall on the third floor of the bank building. The banqueters, members of the order, with their wives and best girls, numbered sixty-four. Among those present was but one charter member of this lodge. Postmaster B. D. Brisbin was that one.

Two long tables the full length of the hall were spread, and were loaded down with all the delicacies the season afforded. It was a well-gotten-up supper and none appreciated that fact more fully than those who participated in it.

The Masonic hall was used as a reception room, where after supper a number of speeches were made by visiting members of the order and others. The Grant City, Mo., Lewistown, Milroy and Renova lodges were represented.

Henry Garver, dec'd, as a Soldier.

Last week in publishing an obituary of Henry Garver, a former citizen of this place who recently died in Missouri, we did not have any facts as to his having been a veteran of the late war, which we copy below from the Worth County Times:

At the outbreak of the civil war he responded to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers in April, 1861, and was assigned to Gov. Curtin's famous Division of Penn'a Reserves, being made a member of Co. C, 5th regiment. He was honorably discharged in November, 1865.

The regiment numbered 1046 men, and was never recruited in the three years it was in the field. The loss of the regiment was 141 killed, 380 wounded and 85 captured, making a total of 606- The losses were principally sustained in two battles, at Glendale and at Fredericksburg.

Not in Effect.

An item has been going the rounds, and was inserted in these columns last week relative to the election of three supervisors, instead of two under the provisions of the Hamilton Road Law passed by the last legislature. The item was not correct, and at this spring's election, two supervisors will be elected as before, and be governed by the same former acts. The Hamilton bill does not become effective until one million dollars has been appropriated by act of assembly, or shall have been received in the state treasury from taxes for road purposes. No appropriation has been made by the legislature for putting in effect this law, and not likely either there shall be. The above amendment was tacked on the bill to kill it, which has been most effectively done.

Democratic Caucus.

John Dauberman, Democratic chairman for the borough, has called a caucus meeting for the Democrats to nominate a boro ticket on Saturday evening next, 22nd, to be held in the council room in the bank building.

The township chairman George H. Emerick, has issued his call for the Democrats to meet in the school house at Centre Hill on Saturday afternoon.

Watch for Spurious Coins.

Keep your eye open for spurious coins. Counterfeit silver dollars are being circulated. The imitation may be discovered by closely examining the phrase above the eagle. The letter "u" in "trust" is blurred, whereas in Uncle Sam's handiwork this letter stands out full and bold. The weight and greasy appearance of the coin also affords means of detection.

A Great Falling Off.

The report of the number of logs rafted out of the Williamsport boom the past year shows a great falling off as compared with the year previous. During the year just closed 110,000,000 feet were rafted out, being the smallest number of feet handled in twenty years. The previous year showing that 178,000,000 feet of logs were rafted out, a falling off of 68,000,000 feet.

Aged Woman Falls Down Stairs.

Mrs. McAye, aged 91 years, mother of Rev. McAye, of Pleasant Gap, a few evenings ago while in the act of going down stairs, by making a misstep, was caused to tumble down headlong, sustaining a fracture of the wrist and a severe bruise on her forehead, as we are informed by Dr. Emerick, who was called to attend the old lady.

Hint to Butter Makers.

The forthcoming report of the State Dairy and Food Commissioner says the sale of oleomargarine has been reduced half a million pounds during the last year. The manufacture of so much poor butter the report adds, is largely responsible for the sale of oleomargarine.

Death at Bellefonte.

Last Friday Mrs. Epley Gentzel, aged over 24 years, died at the home of her husband at Bellefonte, after an illness of only a few days. She was interred Monday in the cemetery at Zion.

Oil Blaze at Bellefonte.

Last Sunday evening the Atlantic Refining Company's oil house at Bellefonte, situated along the creek west of the depot, was discovered on fire, and the firemen could do nothing on account of the combustible nature of the material burning, to subdue the flames. The building contained four oil tanks, with over 17,000 gallons of oil in them. Another tank containing 200 gallons of gasoline was also destroyed. One of the buildings destroyed contained the steam pumping plant that supplied water to the Collins furnace. The loss on oil was over $2,000, and to the Collins' furnace about $500. with no insurance. The oil was the property of the Standard Oil Company, and J. L. Montgomery was in charge of the Bellefonte branch.

A Winter Butterfly.

Miss Blanche Houseman, of Tusseyville, with Miss Rhodes of this place, gave our sanctum a call Tuesday, and the first named lady handed ye editor a paper box, which was at once opened and were startled by the fluttering of a huge butterfly, with wings of gaudy colors, a real beauty-fly. Its wings when outstretched measured a trifle less than seven inches, tip to tip. The cocoon was taken into the Houseman dwelling early last fall and on Monday last it appeared from its chrysalis state as a large and pretty butterfly, the warmth of the house, no doubt, causing its early appearance. The pretty creature is roosting contentedly on a cord in this office, upon which it is laying lots of eggs which any one desiring the breed can have free.

Have Moved Their Store.

The mercantile firm of Smith & Crawford, of Colyer, last week removed their goods to the Bartholomew store room at the station, lately occupied by Rev. A. D. Potts, and now have the store open for business. The members of the firm Ed. Crawford and Frank Smith will remove to Centre Hall with their families as soon as they can secure dwellings. The Krumbine house now occupied by Rev. Christine will be occupied by Mr. Smith, while Mr, Crawford will move into Jacob Lee's house, the latter going upon John B. Bitner's farm west of Centre Hall.

How it Got Its Name.

The origin of names of places is quite interesting to many students. Port Matilda, a pretty hamlet in the upper end of Bald Eagle valley, this county, along the Bald Eagle valley railroad, derived its name from the fact that one of its early settlers had a sick wife, and a daughter named Matilda. The father told his daughter to go to the tavern and get some port wine for her sick mother. After the daughter had left the house thinking she might forget the kind of wine needed, he shouted to her "port, Matilda." Those who heard him used the saying as a joke, and ever since that locality has been known as Port Matilda.

Deaths in Clinton County.

Charles J. Wasson, a well-known citizen of Nittany valley, died suddenly Saturday at his home at Cedar Springs. Mr. Wasson had been in usual good health. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon he expired suddenly of heart failure. He was aged 57 years and is survived by his wife and four children.

The wife of Thomas Lesh died Friday at her home at Salona, aged 37 years, survived by her husband and two children.

The wife of Hiram Spangler, of Eagleville, died Sunday of heart failure, aged 70 years.

School Directors Fined.

In Pottsville, on 17th, the court fined the school board of West Mahanoy township, each member, $10, payment of costs amounting to $1159, for misappropriation of the school funds by accepting payment for their attendance at the County Convention of School Directors, the law allowing directors no pay. The sentence also demands a restoration of the money, and removal from office.

Organized at Spring Mills.

The Penns Valley Camp Sons of Veterans, No. 318 was organized at Spring Mills, and all sons of veterans of the civil war '61-'65 wishing to join, will communicate with 15 sergeant, W. S. Musser, Spring Mills, Pa. Also honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and mariners of the Civil war are welcome to attend all meetings of the Camp.

P. W. LEITZELL, Capt.

Questions Answered.

Ed. Reporter: On what day of the week did Jan. 6, 1765, fall? Ans. On Sunday. On what day did Sep. 9 1833 fall? A. On Thursday. On what day will Sep. 9 1923 fall? A. On Sunday.

Where can a girl be found to do all kinds of housework well and that does not trot around too much? Ans. That kind are not at all plenty.

Almost Cost His Life.

J. R. Brown, of Williamsport, mistook a sheet of fly paper for a porous plaster in the dark, and put it on his chest. The acid on the paper ate through the flesh to the ribs in several places, and the man's life was saved only with the greatest difficulty.

—For sewing machine repairs, and repairing of all makes, call on

J. S. ROWE.

LOCAL INSTITUTE.

District No. 2 Meets at Boalsburg February 4 and 5.

Local Institute District No. 2, will hold their institute at Boalsburg, Feb. 4th and 5th, 1898. The following is the program:

FRIDAY EVENING—7 P. M.

Music. Prayer. Music. Address of Welcome—Rev. A. A. Black. Response—Prof. Gramley. Music. Lecture, "Formation of Habits"—Dr. M. G. Benedict. Music.

SATURDAY, 9 A. M.

Music. Prayer. Recitation—Miss Kathryn Kerr. "How should Phonics be taught?"—W. A. Krise, Jacob Rhone. Music. "What is the best method of introducing music into our schools?"—Miss Edna Krumrine, W. H. Roush. Music. Recitation—Miss Caroline Hoy. "How I teach History"—L. W. Musser, R. U. Wasson. Music. "What is the relation of the parent to the school?"—J. A. Williams, Walter Kerlin.

SATURDAY, 1 P. M.

Music. Recitation—Miss Bessie Walker. "Should algebra be introduced before the higher principles of arithmetic be taught?"—G. B. Snyder, J. F. McCormick. Music. "Where the slanting system of writing has been taught should the vertical be introduced"—F. A. Foreman, J. B. Strohm. Music. Busy Work—Miss Dorworth, Miss Hunter. Music. "How can teachers organize in each township to make the graded system most successful"—R. B. Harrison, S. E. Goss. Music. "The township High school"—D. K. Keller, J. L. Holmes. Music. Adjournment.

Teachers will please bring with them song book entitled "Song Ship," used at last institute. Every body interested in school work is invited to meet with us. M. E. HEBERLING.
Secretary.

A Former Centre Countian Suicides.

Dr. David E. Shoemaker, a well known physician of Washingtonville, Montour county, committed suicide on Monday of last week.

Mrs. Shoemaker, wife of the suicide, missed her husband during the forenoon and about half-past 10 o'clock started to search for him about the premises. Upon entering the barn a horrible spectacle met her eyes. Rigid in death the body of her husband hung before her.

Dr. Shoemaker hailed from Centre county.

Registering Their Brands.

Fertilizer companies are registering their brands and names at the state department of agriculture at a lively rate and the clerks have been kept busy recording them. There are about 250 companies, many of them located in other states, which sell goods in Pennsylvania, and every year they are required to enter name and description of their brands at the department. Nearly 1,000 brands were recorded last year and results of their analysis published in a bulletin.

Centre County Klondikers.

Four young men, led by Harry T. Bush, of Bellefonte, will start for Alaska and the Klondike region this week. Young Bush's companions will be Jas. Tome, of Jersey Shore; Harry Lucas, of Philipsburg, and W. S. Hughes, an electrical and mining engineer, of Philadelphia. Bush spent 18 months in Alaska recently.

The Reporter wishes them the best of luck, and a safe return with piles of nuggets.

A Strange Will.

The late George N. Wilcox, of Bradford county, left each of his grandsons $1,000 on condition that they support the Democratic party during life. Failing, the money was to go to the Democratic National committee. One thousand dollars was left to the granddaughters, providing they married loyal Democrats. The will is being contested on the ground that the legacies are a temptation or bribe for the advocacy of a particular political creed contrary to the genius of our government and institutions.

Will Meet at Harrisburg.

The state board of agriculture, composed of representatives of every county agricultural society in the state, will hold its meeting in the supreme court chamber on Wednesday, January 26. Officers will be elected and papers presented. State Secretary of Agriculture Thomas J. Edge is secretary.

How They Address You.

Have you noticed that when you meet a doctor he says "How are you?" A newspaper man inquires "What do you know?" The lawyer hits you on the back and ejaculates, "What have you got?" The preacher asks, "Where are you going?" and that is the hardest to answer.

From an Editor's Standpoint.

An editor in a neighboring town sarcastically remarks that he wants to buy a sack of flour, a pair of shoes and a felt hat, and he is ready to receive the lowest bids for the same. He says that some of his own town people treat him that way when they want printing to the amount of three or four dollars.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Fit for Cupid,

To wear, and therefore fit for any one, no matter how particular or fastidious they may be. Our shoes are fine superlatively, from whatever point you consider them. Their superiority is the secret of their unfailing power to please all wearers. Every trial of our footwear leads to the uniform verdict of unqualified approval. They bear the stamp of fashion, they win every eye, they fit every foot, they save money for every buyer.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,
BELLEFONTE, - PA.

Carpets and Mattings and Curtain Goods at Lower Prices than you ever bought the same before in your life.

GARMAN'S STORE,
BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

Our Annual Clearance Sale of Furniture Now Going On. Call Early and Get Choice of Stock.

W. R. BRACHBILL,
'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE NOW IN PROGRESS

Beginning on the 1st of January, we have gone through our entire stock, and have reduced the price on every article in the store, as we are desirous of closing out as much stock as possible before we replenish for the Spring trade.

Particularly has this been the case with all classes of Woolen Goods suitable for this time of the year, as we always like to start in the Fall with new and attractive merchandise.

CONVERTING DULL TIMES INTO BUSY PROFITABLE MERCHANDISING!

We are safe in saying that the prices we are selling goods at during this month will be a revelation, and this opportunity will be largely taken advantage of by bargain seekers.

Dress GOods.

We have 18 Patterns of Silk and Wool Novelty Dress Goods, former price, $1.25 per yard, now go at	89c
8 Patterns same kind, former price $1.00, now go at	65c
20 Patterns formerly sold at 75c, now go at	50c
Our 60c Black Satin Berber is now reduced to	39c
Our 48c Black Figured Mohair is now reduced to	32c
40-inch Novelties, all colors, former price 40c, now	25c
All Wool 36-inch Novelties, former price 35c now	25c
Our 25c Serges go in this sale at	17c
Our All Wool Serges always sold at 48c, now go at	35c

Ask to see our 12c Novelty Dress Goods. The quality will astonish you.

Too Many Silks on hand

Our $1.00 quality Black Taffetta, for this month only or as long as they last	75c
$1.00 Fancy Silks now at	75c
50c Fancy Silks now	35c

Coats and Wraps.

We are unfortunately overstocked in this department, and we are willing to make very great sacrifices to close out our stock.

$15.00 Coats now go at $9.00.
$10.00 Coats now go at $6.00.
$7.50 Coats now go at $4.98.
$5.00 Coats now go at $2.48.
Capes from $1.25 to $7.50.

Children's and Misses' Coats, an elegant assortment left at just 50 cents on the dollar of former prices.

Domestics.

A most elegant quality yard wide Unbleached Muslin, the kind you like to buy and easy to wash, in this sale at	4½c
Yard wide Bleached Muslin, regular 7c quality now at	5c
Best quality Ginghams	5c
Kid Cambrics for Dress Lining, never sold under 5c, now	4c

Underwear and Blankets.

Our discounts in these two departments from former prices will surprise you. If in need of anything in this line, we can do you some good.

Table Linens.

All our goods are marked in plain figures, and we will make a reduction of 25 per cent. on the price marked on any one of our Table Linens. We have too many and want to reduce stock.

Clothing Dept.

As we are determined to sell all our Overcoats out before 1st of February, we have put the knife into these, and put it in very deep. Prices are cut without regard to original cost.

An All Wool Beaver or Kersey Overcoats, $4.98.
An extra fine one at $6.50.
And one that is usually retailed at $15.00 can now be bought from us at $8.90.

Are a few among the many bargains we are offering in this department.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."